



INGLÊS

Doorway

WILSON
LIBERATO

**O Caderno de Atividades
da Coleção Delta FTD**

*fornece uma grande
quantidade de exercícios
para reforçar a fixação e o
aprendizado dos diferentes
conteúdos das disciplinas
do Ensino Médio.*

*Nele foram contemplados
os vários tipos de questões
de vestibulares do Brasil
inteiro. É o material ideal
para aprender, fixar, revisar
os conteúdos e prepará-lo
para o vestibular.*

Bom trabalho!

Este livro visa facilitar seu trabalho junto aos alunos do Ensino Médio quanto à seleção de questões formuladas em diversos exames vestibulares e suas resoluções. Com esse propósito específico, o livro tem um viés instrumental, por procurar satisfazer às necessidades do aluno, tendo o vestibular como meta.

O livro é composto de quatro partes, a saber:

- a) Questões de múltipla escolha.
- b) Questões somatórias.
- c) Questões discursivas.
- d) Um apêndice com três temas de gramática descritiva (*The Definite Article; The Gender of Nouns; The Plural of Nouns*), com testes de alguns exames relacionados a essas matérias.

O número de questões de múltipla escolha é maior devido à sua predominância nos exames.

Não é necessário seguir a disposição dos textos de forma linear. Ao preparar sua aula, decida quais os mais adequados para cada sala e em que momento eles devem ser propostos, uma vez que as questões sugeridas têm níveis de dificuldade variados. Deixe que os alunos resolvam as questões individualmente, medindo o tempo de modo a poder corrigir e comentá-las durante a aula.

Evite traduzir ou pedir a tradução dos textos, a não ser que seja o comando proposto pelo examinador, pois isso prejudicaria a resolução de um número maior de questões.

Procure ater-se apenas às explicações de estruturas textuais ou lingüísticas que despertem dúvidas nos alunos, comentando-as brevemente. Evite explicações gramaticais pormenorizadas para não passar aos alunos a impressão de que uma língua só se aprende através da gramática.

Explique todas as técnicas de leitura que você conhece, compreendidas nas diferentes abordagens de ensino. Todas podem contribuir para fazer com que o aluno se desenvolva na leitura. Às vezes, apostar apenas em uma técnica pode não ser o ideal. Deixe que o aluno escolha, de forma autônoma. Afinal, ele já sabe ler em português.

Há textos que apresentam um vocabulário de apoio ou um glossário, tal como foi concebido pelo examinador. A maioria dos textos, entretanto, não conta com esse dispositivo. Informe isso aos alunos para que eles percebam a realidade que terão de enfrentar ao prestarem um exame vestibular.

Há provas cujas questões são todas de compreensão de textos. Em outras, além destas, há questões de metalinguagem (escolhas lexicais, termos equivalentes ou opostos, figuras de linguagem, gramática contextualizada etc). As questões de metalinguagem demandam menos tempo de execução. O aluno poderá optar por resolvê-las em primeiro lugar, o que fará com que ele ganhe tempo e se anime a resolver as questões que exigem mais concentração.

Em alguns exames as questões não exigem uma leitura profunda, verificando apenas dados superficiais como eventos, aspectos factuais, datas, nomes de personagens etc; portanto, fáceis de serem localizados. Explique que tais exames muito dificilmente ocorrem em vestibulares de universidades federais ou estaduais.

Há exames nos quais o texto está em inglês e as questões em português. Em outros, as questões estão em inglês. Há ainda os que apresentam tanto questões em inglês como em português sobre um mesmo texto.

Alguns alunos se queixam de que seu repertório vocabular é pequeno e por isso sentem dificuldades na leitura. Deixe sempre claro que a aquisição de vocabulário é um processo que demanda paciência e que depende da quantidade e da variedade de gêneros textuais lidos. Explique que o bom desempenho na leitura depende do esforço individual. Em outras palavras, questões de texto a gente só aprende fazendo (*Learning by doing*).

A maioria das provas de vestibular está disponível nos sites das universidades, caso algum aluno lhe pergunte sobre um determinado exame.

Espero que este livro lhe possa servir como ferramenta útil em suas aulas. Críticas e sugestões são bem-vindas.

Esta seleção de questões é apenas uma amostragem de vestibulares recentes de várias instituições de ensino superior no país para que você possa perceber o estilo, o nível de dificuldade e as tendências de alguns dos principais exames brasileiros.

As provas de inglês dos vestibulares têm a leitura como foco. Logo, o fato de saber falar a língua, de ter morado no exterior, de ter feito vários cursos de inglês não garante, necessariamente, o sucesso nesse tipo de exame. É preciso que se concentre nas inúmeras formas de expressão escrita, nos tipos de linguagem e nos temas abordados. Quanto mais textos variados forem lidos, melhor.

Os temas podem abranger diversos ramos do conhecimento humano, o que sinaliza ao candidato que ele deve estar atento a tudo o que puder deixá-lo atualizado com os acontecimentos mundiais, independentemente da natureza do curso que pretende seguir.

O repertório vocabular é um item importante: quanto mais palavras você reconhecer, melhor será seu desempenho. A aquisição de vocabulário é um trabalho paciente, obstinado e deve ser constante. A técnica usada por você para ampliar seu vocabulário pode não se adequar a outra pessoa. Seu professor poderá orientá-lo a esse respeito.

Entretanto, nem sempre é necessário dominar todas as palavras de um texto para compreender a mensagem que ele encerra. Muitas vezes o leitor "adivinha" o significado de um vocábulo pelo contexto. Tenha sempre em mente que um determinado termo pode ser polissêmico, ou seja, pode ter vários significados. Por exemplo, considere a palavra *ball*. Além de *bola* ela pode significar *esfera*, *corpo celeste*, *projétil*, *esporte*, *baile*, *disparate*, *arredondar* etc. Só por curiosidade, procure no dicionário os significados de *get*, *sete*, *take*, por exemplo. São muitos e geralmente só podem ser entendidos conforme o contexto. Por outro lado, dê importância aos sinônimos, isto é, palavras equivalentes. Eles são úteis na resolução de várias questões que envolvem jogo de palavras.

As questões formuladas para verificar sua compreensão de um texto envolvem o ato de entender, perceber, analisar, associar, enfim, de compreender uma afirmação, um problema, uma situação etc. O bom leitor deve também ser capaz de detectar as sutilezas da linguagem, como a ironia, a crítica, a ofensa, a polidez etc. Há questões que dependem de interpretação, que pode ser uma conclusão, dedução, abstração ou ponderação sobre um fato, uma declaração, uma história, uma situação, um provérbio etc. Tanto a compreensão quanto a interpretação são o que se pode generalizar como apreensão do texto.

Com relação aos tipos de questão, observe como os exames são propostos na instituição em que você pretende disputar uma vaga. Há questões em forma de testes de múltipla escolha e questões somatórias em que mais de uma opção pode estar correta, cabendo ao candidato efetuar a soma dos números correspondentes às respostas certas. Há ainda questões discursivas ou dissertativas cujas respostas exigem a criação de um texto em português ou em inglês.

Há algumas técnicas de leitura com vistas à resolução de questões em exames, e seu professor, por certo, comentará sobre elas. Entretanto, a leitura é um ato individual. Cada pessoa tem o seu ritmo, seu nível de entendimento e sua capacidade de interpretação. Esses aspectos podem e devem ser otimizados e só você será capaz de desenvolvê-los. Ou seja, em questões de texto, a gente só se aprimora através do exercício individual. É por isso que em muitas aulas seu professor vai estipular um tempo para que você resolva um certo número de questões. O ideal é que você consiga responder a uma questão de múltipla escolha ou a uma questão somatória em até um minuto e uma questão discursiva em até três minutos. Após a resolução, tire suas dúvidas, caso não tenha acertado a questão. Refaça-a algum tempo depois para certificar-se de que entendeu.

A gramática é um dos componentes essenciais de uma língua. Ela estabelece, principalmente para o estudante estrangeiro, o que é e o que não é possível ou presumível em um idioma. Considere a seguinte frase como exemplo: "Quem você foi ao cinema com?". Difícilmente você ouvirá ou lerá esta frase em português. Mas ela é comum em inglês: "Who did you go to the movies *with*?" Há vários exemplos como este, o que torna necessário o estudo da gramática contextualizada, isto é, aplicada ao uso da língua. Na maioria dos exames vestibulares, questões descontextualizadas de gramática, ou seja, isoladas, estão praticamente desaparecendo.

Espero que este livro lhe possa ser útil em sua caminhada rumo à universidade.

Bons estudos!

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QUESTÕES DE MÚLTIPLA ESCOLHA

(UECE) Leia o texto abaixo e responda às questões de 1 a 4.

One man in a boat

Fishing is my favourite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything- not even old boots. After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. "You must give up fishing!" my friends say. "It's a waste of time." But they don't realize one important thing. I'm not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!

Do livro: PRACTICE AND PROGRESS - An Integrated Course for Pre-Intermediate Students, L. C. Alexander, Longman Group Limited, London.

- 1- Embora o homem pesque com frequência, ele:
 - a) só pega botas velhas e lixo
 - b) sempre pega lixo
 - c) nunca pega coisa alguma
 - d) às vezes pega um peixe
- 2- Depois de passar manhãs inteiras no rio, ele vai para casa:
 - a) com a sacola quase cheia
 - b) com as botas velhas que pegou
 - c) com o lixo que pegou
 - d) com a sacola vazia
- 3- Os amigos dele costumam dizer que:
 - a) um dia ele será um bom pescador
 - b) ele deve continuar tentando
 - c) ele tem que desistir de pescar
 - d) ele precisa se esforçar mais
- 4- De fato, o homem só está interessado em:
 - a) fugir do barulho da cidade
 - b) passar o dia no barco para ler
 - c) poder fumar em paz
 - d) passar o dia no barco sem fazer nada

(UFRN) Texto para as questões de 5 a 11.

From: Jeanette Bunch

To: Melissa Lopes

Sent: Tuesday, February 06, 2001 1:30 PM

Subject: Re: From Brazil!

It is lovely to hear from you. Such a long letter too. We did have a grand Christmas. Deanna couldn't come, but we visited her in December so we saw all the kids. Then in January Dean and I went to Hattiesburg, where Karen lives, for Dean to receive the award for being an Ageless Hero. Our Insurance Co. selects nominations for old people who help others in spite of being old. Dean is certainly a good example. He helps all my friends who are widows with things that need a man or a man's advice. He works around the church a lot too - even in the nursery. All the kids were there and all but two of the grandchildren were present for the Coffee and Luncheon. Deanna and her husband had to get in the car right after the Luncheon and head for home. They had to get up at 4:00 a.m. to arrive in time for the Coffee. We all had a great time. It is hard to get all three in one place because of their jobs. The girls have to go to work the day after a holiday. This was such a wonderful occasion. They had to make extreme efforts to get there. They are proud of their father.

You spend a month with the whole family? I don't think we could stand it that long. Maybe at the beach with a cook we could. Americans can never find that much leisure time. Our time must be compressed. Brazilians are more relaxed about time. I learned that living there. We treasure those years.

"Long time no see" is slang but well understood. Some formal people might feel it is making fun of Chinese people. We say it all the time. Where are you learning your slang? It is fun to know.

I'm glad your son is enjoying his stay in UK. Great way to pick up an English accent. They always sound so proper. Write again when you have a minute.

Much love
Jeanette Bunch

BUNCH, J. Re: From Brazil Mensagem recebida por: <Mel@iaboo.br> em: 06 fev. 2001.

- 5- O texto faz parte de uma
 - a) revista eletrônica.
 - b) campanha publicitária.
 - c) correspondência informal.
 - d) agenda turística.

6. A empresa seguradora mencionada

- a) ajuda a igreja a manter uma equipe de apoio aos idosos.
- b) recompensa creches-modelo com medalhas de honra ao mérito.

c) seleciona idosos para serem premiados por suas atividades.

d) mantém um serviço comunitário de consultoria para as viúvas.

7- Em janeiro, a família reuniu-se com o objetivo principal de

a) participar da entrega de uma condecoração.

b) celebrar as datas comemorativas da época.

c) divulgar um serviço de assistência aos idosos.

d) comparecer ao almoço de confraternização.

8. De acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar que

a) o casal atrasou-se para o café da manhã.

b) família superou dificuldades para se reunir.

c) os genros ajudaram a receber os convidados.

d) os netos se aborreceram durante a reunião.

9- Mrs. Bunch

a) costuma passar o mês inteiro de férias com as crianças.

b) dispõe de menos tempo para o lazer do que Melissa Lopes.

c) aprecia cozinhar para toda a família durante o verão.

d) acha um desperdício o tempo que morou no Brasil.

10- Mrs. Bunch informa que a expressão *long time no see* (linha 31) é

a) considerada preconceituosa por algumas pessoas.

b) usada para confundir pessoas de origem chinesa.

c) evitada por parecer excessivamente abusiva.

d) utilizada raramente na linguagem informal.

11- O filho de Melissa

a) considera elegante o sotaque dos ingleses.

b) tem dificuldade em entender o inglês britânico.

c) escreve freqüentemente para sua família brasileira.

d) está satisfeito com a temporada no exterior.

(UFMT) Texto para as questões de 12 a 14.

Healthy jeans

The fashion conscious are also health conscious. At least that's what the famous U.S. jeans maker, Levi Strauss, is banking on: a new product - a pair of pants, called Dockers S-fit, that have a mobile phone pocket with "radiation reducing" lining. Though ninety-seven percent cotton, this lining also contains three percent of a substance called "MDF" believed to contain an integrated

metal grid that reduces the emissions from cellular phones.

(Speak up. Ano XVI, n. 191, April, 2003.)

12. Assinale a afirmação que NÃO está correta, considerando as informações do texto.

a) Uma grade de metal reduz em 97% a MDF emitida pelos celulares.

b) A proteção oferecida está apenas em um bolso.

c) As calças jeans apresentadas são melhores para a saúde.

d) O forro contra radiação tem 3% da substância MDF.

e) Telefones celulares produzem radiação.

13 • O texto informa que

a) ninguém acredita que o produto reduza a radiação.

b) o novo produto reduz a emissão de radiação.

c) os fabricantes acreditam que o produto anule a radiação.

d) Levi Strauss bancou a pesquisa que resultou na criação da MDF.

e) Levi Strauss e Dockers S-fit lançaram, juntos, o novo produto.

14. O pronome *that* (linha 2) retoma o sentido de

a) telefone celular.

b) bolso para telefone celular.

c) forro redutor de radiação.

d) Dockers S-Fit.

e) Levi Strauss.

(UFG) Os dois trechos adaptados a seguir foram retirados de seções diferentes de uma revista. Leia-os e responda às questões de números 15 e 16.

Texto 1

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is simple. He's too young. (...)

But after the first birthday, experts start to disagree. (...)

Whenever your child starts to point and click, make sure you're sitting right there. "We call it shoulder-to-shoulder computing," says Intel consumer-education manager Ralph Bond. We call it good parenting.

CROAL, N. Your baby got mad?

Adapted from the Harvard Health Letter —

www.health.harvard.edu. Newsweek,

New York, v. CXLII, n. 10, p. 57, 8 Sept. 2003.

Texto 2

Kids with classic autism are typically diagnosed at the age of 3 or 4, but experts say earlier intervention can give them a better shot at a normal life. Parents should contact a developmental pediatrician if their child:

- Does not babble at 1 year
- Begins developing language, then stops abruptly
- Doesn't respond to his name, but has normal hearing
- Doesn't point to things to direct his mother's attention
- Avoids eye contact and cuddling

COWLEY, G. Girls, boys, and autism. *Newsweek*, New York, v. CXLII, n. 10, p. 43, 8 Sept. 2003.

15- Qual dos assuntos é comum aos dois textos?

- a) A importância da atenção dos pais em relação às crianças.
- b) A necessidade de diagnóstico precoce sobre doenças na infância.
- c) A exigência da presença da tecnologia na educação infantil.
- d) O problema do desacordo entre especialistas em infância.
- e) A observação do desenvolvimento da linguagem nos bebês.

16- Conforme o texto 2, uma criança pode ter autismo clássico se ela apresenta uma das seguintes características:

- a) é incapaz de andar com um ano.
- b) quebra o raciocínio ao falar.
- c) enxerga e ouve com dificuldade.
- d) direciona a atenção da mãe para objetos.
- e) esquia-se de contatos visual e físico.

(FMTM-MG) Leia o texto para responder às questões de números 17 e 18.

There are no people however primitive without religion and magic. Nor are there, it must be added at once, any savage races lacking either in the scientific attitude or in science, though this lack has been frequently attributed to them. In every primitive community, studied by trustworthy and competent observers, there have been found two clearly distinguishable domains, the Sacred and the Profane; in other words, the domain of Magic and Religion, and that of Science.

(Adapted from Magic, Science and Religion, by Bronislaw Malinowski.)

17- De acordo com o texto,

- a) há muitos povos primitivos que preferem a magia à religião.
- b) os selvagens ignoram tanto a religião quanto a ciência.
- c) a ciência, aliada à magia e à religião, pode ajudar o estudo dos primitivos.
- d) nenhum povo primitivo desenvolveu o que se aceita como religião organizada.
- e) os povos primitivos, com frequência, são tidos como alheios à ciência.

18- Na última linha do texto, a palavra *that* refere-se a

- a) sagrado.
- b) religião.
- c) magia.
- d) domínio.
- e) profano.

(UEL-PR) As questões 19 e 20 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

Court Overturns Stoning Sentence for Nigerian Woman Accused of Adultery

September 25, 2003
by NOW Staff

In a victory for women's rights, a Nigerian court of appeals on Sept. 25 threw out the case against Amina Lawal, a 32-year-old single mother sentenced to death by stoning for committing adultery.

Lawal was convicted of adultery for giving birth to a daughter out of wedlock, a crime punished by death under Sharia, the strict Islamic law embraced in northern Nigeria. The man she identified as the child's father was not convicted of any wrongdoing after he brought three male "witnesses" to testify on his behalf. Under Sharia, this constitutes sufficient evidence to clear him of the accusation. Lawal had no option.

News of the brutal sentence and Lawal's unequal treatment under the law sparked outrage from humanitarian groups around the world. NOW (National Organization for Women) activists sent tens of thousands of letters to Nigerian officials and staged a protest at the Nigerian embassy in Washington D.C. "I am very happy," Lawal reportedly said after the sentence was overturned. "God is great and he has made this possible."

Feminist leaders expressed relief at the news of the overturned sentence, but warned against complacency. "Unless both women and men

are treated equally under the law in northern Nigeria, other women will certainly be sentenced to death for the 'crime' of becoming pregnant out of wedlock, even if the pregnancy is the result of rape," said NOW President Kim Gandy. "We must continue to demand Nigeria's compliance with international law and even its own constitution in regard to the treatment of women."

(Disponível em< <http://www.now.org> >
Acesso em: 8 out. 2003.)

19- Com base na leitura do texto, é correto afirmar:

- a) Kim Gandy adverte para um problema ainda presente em relação ao julgamento de homens e mulheres nas leis nigerianas.
- b) Sharia foi uma testemunha importante para a absolvição do homem acusado de ser o pai da filha de Amina.
- c) Amina Lawal recebeu manifestações decisivas para a confirmação da sentença de morte decretada pelo tribunal de justiça nigeriano.
- d) A data de morte de Amina Lawal foi adiada em função de manifestações populares, como, por exemplo, da Organização Nacional para Mulheres.
- e) A condenação de Amina Lawal teve repercussão mundial, principalmente porque ela negava a acusação por adultério.

20. Com base no texto, o protesto da NOW aconteceu:

- a) Na embaixada americana na Nigéria.
- b) Na sede da organização na Nigéria.
- c) Na sede da organização em Washington D.C.
- d) Na embaixada nigeriana nos Estados Unidos.
- e) Na sede da organização nos Estados Unidos.

(UFAM) Leia o texto *"Eight new possible planets detected"* e responda adequadamente às questões de 21 a 23:

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - European astronomers on Monday reported detecting signs that eight planets, some of them possibly larger than Jupiter, may be orbiting stars outside our own solar system.

These discoveries bring the number of potential extrasolar planets to more than 40. The hunt for these planets candidates has intensified in the last year, as space scientists from around the world scan the heavens for Sun-like stars and planets that might orbit them.

The newest candidates were detected by astronomers working with the European Southern

Observatory's La Si I la observatory in Chile. The scientists are based in Geneva, Switzerland.

None of the planet candidates have ever been seen by humans, but scientists believe they are there because of the gravitational pull they exert on the stars they orbit.

Two of the eight new candidates may not be planets at all, the European scientists said in a statement, but could instead be brown dwarfs, which have a bit less mass than stars and completely lack a star's interior nuclear power source.

Three of the new planet possibilities are about the size of Saturn or smaller, three are one to three times the size of Jupiter and two are 10 times the size of Jupiter or larger.

All of these are far larger than Earth.

21- De acordo com o texto:

- a) Todos são do mesmo tamanho e maiores do que a Terra.
- b) Não há certeza quanto à descoberta desses planetas.
- c) Há certeza só quanto à existência de três novos planetas.
- d) Há certeza quanto à descoberta de oito novos planetas.
- e) Todos podem ser vistos da Terra a olho nu.

22- Os sinais detectados indicam que:

- a) os oito planetas seriam maiores do que Júpiter e estariam fora de nosso sistema solar.
- b) os oito planetas seriam menores do que Júpiter e estariam dentro de nosso sistema solar.
- c) os oito planetas seriam iguais a Júpiter e estariam na orla de nosso sistema solar.
- d) os oito planetas são, na verdade, maiores do que a Terra e dentro de nosso sistema solar.
- e) os oito planetas são bem maiores do que a Terra e próximos de Saturno.

23- O texto faz menção a "brown dwarfs". "Brown dwarfs" são:

- a) pequenas estrelas semelhantes à Terra, mas com núcleo interior próprio.
- b) pequenos planetas com pouca fonte de energia nuclear.
- c) estrelas com interior de massa nuclear acima do normal.
- d) corpos celestes sem núcleo próprio, mas com grande massa.
- e) corpos celestes desprovidos de fonte de força nuclear interna e possuem menos massa do que os planetas.

(IMES-SP) As questões de número 24 e 25 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

Terrorism, according to Webster, is "the systematic use of terror, especially as a means of coercion". And here we have the crux of the matter. Those who resort to terrorism seek to force a government - and by extension, a nation - into a course of action that would not otherwise take. Terrorists almost always represent a minority viewpoint. But rather than arguing their cause and seeking to convince, they try to impose their will by the force. Terrorism, almost by definition, is the very antitheses of democracy.

UPDATE - 5, October 2001.

24- O objetivo de uma ação terrorista, segundo o texto, é

- a) compartilhar os pontos de vista.
- b) conquistar simpatizantes.
- c) favorecer a nação.
- d) fazer a justiça.
- e) pressionar o governo.

A melhor tradução para "their will", no texto, é

- a) seu poder.
- b) sua idéia.
- c) sua vontade.
- d) seu futuro.
- e) seu ideal.

(UECE) Texto para as questões de 26 a 31.

Brazil's growing power

With the help of clever agronomists, modern technology and the callused hands of pioneers in scores of towns, Brazil has become the world's newest agricultural superpower. Last year, while the national economy struggled, Brazilian farmers reaped another bountiful harvest of commodity crops. Grain production, for example, topped 123 million tons - double the figure of a decade ago. While Brazil's overall jobless rate spiked to 8 percent last year, rural employment grew by 6.5 percent, and 10 percent in the frontier states of Mato Grosso, Tocantins and Goiás.

Brazil has long been a powerhouse producer of coffee and sugar. But now the country's farmers and agribusinesses are extending their global reach, grabbing market share with new crops and lapping the competition in industrialized farm goods like orange juice, alcohol, tobacco and leather hides. Led by the cerrado pioneers, Brazil in 2002 surpassed the United States as the world's largest exporter of soybeans, soybean

oil and soybean meal. In addition, the country recently became the world's largest exporter of beef, passing Australia.

And while quantity is important, so is quality. Brazil's cattle herds eat only grass and soymeal, not feed made from ground animal parts that some experts suspect is responsible for the general spread of mad-cow disease. Agribusiness now accounts for more than a quarter of the country's \$600 billion gross domestic product, and employs around 20 million people, roughly 37 percent of Brazil's total work force. (...)

Brazilian farmers have boosted crop production so high that the country now ranks as the world's fourth-leading exporter of agricultural products. (...) Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has made agricultural-trade liberalization a key policy objective for his administration.

From: "Newsweek," Feb. 23, 2004.

VOCABULARY

harvest: colheita, safra

to grab: pegar, arrebatar

spread: expansão, propagação

to boost: impulsionar, aumentar

26- As estatísticas mostram que no Brasil, no ano passado:

- a) enquanto a taxa geral de desemprego foi de 10%, na zonal rural foi de apenas 6,5%;
- b) enquanto a taxa geral de desemprego foi de 8%, na zona rural, a quantidade de empregos subiu 6,5%;
- c) enquanto a taxa geral de desemprego foi de 8%, em Mato Grosso e Tocantins chegou a 10%;
- d) enquanto a quantidade geral de empregos subiu em média 8%, na zona rural subiu apenas 6,5%.

27- Com a expansão do agro-negócio no Brasil, novos produtos têm se incorporado à lista dos mais exportados, como:

- a) carne bovina e ovina, couro, gás natural e soja;
- b) couro, cacau, álcool e petróleo;
- c) suco de laranja, soja e derivados, álcool, tabaco, carne bovina e couro;
- d) soja e derivados, algodão, tabaco e petróleo.

28. De acordo com o texto, o Brasil tornou-se uma superpotência agrícola com a ajuda de:

- a) agrônomos perspicazes e fazendeiros que adotaram a mesma tecnologia dos Estados Unidos;
- b) tecnologia moderna e grandes investimentos do governo nos últimos 5 anos;

- c) tecnologia moderna, agrônomos perspicazes e trabalhadores de mãos calejadas;
- d) tecnologia de ponta e grandes investimentos do setor privado na região Sudeste.

29. O Brasil é hoje o maior exportador de:

- a) frango; c) tabaco;
- b) carne bovina; d) couro.

30. De acordo com o texto, o gado brasileiro alimenta-se apenas de:

- a) capim e rações derivadas de compostos animais e vegetais;
- b) capim e um composto de origem animal;
- c) capim e ração derivada da soja;
- d) capim e ração derivada de mandioca.

31- Quanto aos produtos agrícolas, no "ranking" mundial, o Brasil é hoje:

- a) o quinto maior exportador;
- b) quarto maior exportador;
- c) o décimo quarto maior exportador;
- d) o décimo quinto maior exportador.

(ITA-SP) Texto para as questões de 32 a 34.

In the pipeline

The sewer systems of Europe could soon provide a conduit for more than water and waste. A machine vision sewer inspection project has sparked interest in using the pipes to lay cables for telecommunications traffic. The project, named Inspecting Sewage Systems and Image Analysis by Computer, or Isaac, is part of a larger European Commission-backed initiative to promote use of vision technology.

Project coordinator Mark Sawyer explained that the inspection system employs a tractor-mounted CCD matrix camera and curved mirrors for imaging inside the pipes, and proprietary software to convert the data into a perspective that humans can interpret. It will enable rapid detection of defects in pipe walls and could be in operation within 18 months.

"The prospect of using the sewers for telecommunications is still evolving", he said. Commercial relationships between cable companies and sewer landlords must be negotiated, and the technology to install cables has yet to be developed. "However", he added, "an accurate survey of the sewer system brings it closer." It's a concept that could well "go down the tubes".

32. A idéia principal abordada pelo texto é

- a) a busca de formas alternativas para tratamento de água e esgoto na Europa.
- b) a implementação imediata de novas tecnologias no campo das telecomunicações.
- c) o uso de tecnologia avançada na detecção de defeitos em cabos utilizados para telecomunicações.
- d) a possibilidade de utilização dos encanamentos de água e esgoto também para instalação de cabos de telecomunicações.
- e) o aprimoramento das relações comerciais entre empresas dos setores de tratamento de água e de telecomunicações.

9- Considere as seguintes asserções:

- I. O projeto Isaac entrará em funcionamento dentro de um ano e meio.
- II. O software utilizado no projeto Isaac é um dos componentes essenciais para auxiliar na detecção de defeitos em encanamentos de água e esgoto.
- III. O projeto Isaac também é responsável por uma iniciativa mais ampla de uma Comissão Européia responsável por pesquisas no campo tecnológico.

Então, das afirmações acima, está(ão) correta(s).

- a) apenas a I. d) apenas II e III.
- b) apenas a II. e) apenas I e II.
- c) apenas a III.

34. Assinale a opção que **não** condiz com o texto:

- a) 'sparked', em "has sparked interest", tem significado semelhante a 'stimulated'.
- b) 'lay', em "lay cables", é o mesmo que 'install'.
- c) 'enable', em "will enable rapid detection", significa o mesmo que "allow".
- d) 'evolving', em "is still evolving", é o mesmo que 'in progress'.
- e) 'go down the tubes' é usado com significado semelhante a 'fail'.

(Fatec-SP) Leia o texto e responda às questões 35 e 36.

Fuzzy photos

Hey, you, with that cell-phone digicam.

Think you're hip?

Think again. The coolest cameras around are 20-year-old relics from behind the Iron Curtain. The Chinese-made Holga and Soviet Lomo both take lousy pictures - but that's the point. The Holga, with its plastic body, two f-stops and one shutter speed,

takes fuzzy, warped images and costs \$20 at various Websites including amazon.com. The Lomo runs at \$180, but that buys you into a camera cult. Devotees call their weirdly colorful pictures "lomographs." You can buy one through the Lomographic Society, www.lomography.com. Then don't worry about being hip - just shoot from there.

Newsweek, September 8, 2003.

35. Segundo o texto,

- a) a camera soviética Lomo é muito procurada por jovens de 20 anos de idade.
- b) alguns *sites* da Web concorrentes chegam a oferecer cameras digitais por até \$20.
- c) as cameras existentes mais interessantes são relíquias procedentes da Cortina de Ferro.
- d) a qualidade das fotos tiradas com a camera chinesa supera a das fotos tiradas com a camera soviética.
- e) os telefones celulares com cameras digitais são muito procurados por alguns hippies.

36. Segundo o texto,

- a) a camera soviética é feita de plástico.
- b) os devotos da camera Lomo chamam suas fotos de "*lomographs*".
- c) a camera chinesa é famosa pela boa qualidade de suas fotos.
- d) a inventora Holga fotografou sua cirurgia plástica corporal com a camera chinesa.
- e) ambas as cameras podem ser adquiridas através do site amazon.com.

(UFRN) Responda às questões de 37 a 42, de acordo com o texto abaixo.

How did Machu Picchu Work?

Studying the Infrastructure of an Inca site

When Ruth Wright, a Colorado lawyer, first visited Machu Picchu with her daughters in 1974, she was, like most visitors, "bown away" by the legendary Inca site. But when she returned home, she was puzzled: How did the Inca get a water supply so high up on an Andean mountain?

After two decades spent seeking a permit that would allow them to investigate, Wright and her husband, Kenneth, a civil engineer, finally began to study the site's infrastructure in 1994. They examined the layout of the buildings and how the fountains were designed. They also analyzed the types of roofs used and what crops the residents grew on the terraces. They ended up with the most

detailed map ever made of Machu Picchu, where 16 fountains once flowed, and gave invaluable assistance to our own cartographers in producing the supplement map in this issue.

"Basically, we've studied city planning there," Ruth says. Ken adds: "We've studied hydrology, engineering, how it endured for 500 years without **turning** into a pile of rubble. The Inca created a functioning community without a written language, iron and steel, or the wheel." The Wrights surveyed the site again and again, turning up information in some cases only after hacking away forest vegetation that had buried foundations, walls, and a trail. So how did the Inca get their water? They built a canal to channel water from the natural spring on the mountain, the result of fractures in the underlying granite along the Machu Picchu fault.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC. U.S.A.: The National Geographic Society, v. 201, n. 5, May. 2002.

37. Em 1974, Ruth Wright

- a) ajudou as filhas a pesquisar sobre os incas.
- b) decidiu que era hora de mudar de profissão.
- c) realizou sua primeira pesquisa arqueológica.
- d) ficou impressionada com Machu Picchu.

38. Ruth e Kenneth

- a) levaram vinte anos para concluir suas pesquisas.
- b) tinham formação superior na mesma área acadêmica.
- c) trabalharam juntos com vistas a um objetivo comum.
- d) conseguiram cumprir suas tarefas no prazo determinado.

39- Dentre outros itens, os pesquisadores investigaram

- a) as roupas dos habitantes.
- b) os costumes funerários.
- c) a produção agrícola.
- d) o tipo de terraço das casas.

40. Os incas

- a) utilizaram o ferro em implementos agrícolas.
- b) deixaram manuscritos sobre seus achados.
- c) aproveitaram o recurso hídrico local.
- d) construíram fundações e paredes com granito.

41 - Um fator imprescindível à presença inca em Machu Picchu foi a

- a) adaptação da roda para o transporte da colheita.
- b) existência de fraturas subterrâneas naquela região.

- c) natureza da organização política da comunidade.
- d) resistência dos materiais empregados nas edificações.

42- As pesquisas realizadas em Machu Picchu

- a) sofreram continuadas interrupções visando preservar a flora nativa.
- b) responderam satisfatoriamente à indagação inicial dos pesquisadores.
- c) culminaram com a restauração de uma obra construída cinco séculos antes.
- d) revelaram como a falta de planejamento transformou a cidade em ruínas.

(UFSCar-SP) Texto para as questões de 43 a 48.

Transcendental Medicine

1. American football is often described as a game of inches. Neuroscience is much the same. Forward progress is difficult, and each stride small. And though the basic anatomy of the brain is known, it is not always clear what role each little part plays. Now neuroscientists think they may have pinned down the source of out-of-body experiences, phenomena that have long confounded scientists and delighted occultists.

2. While probing the brain of a woman who suffered from epilepsy, Olaf Blanke, at the University Hospital of Geneva, found that stimulating the right angular gyrus (a point about an inch above and slightly behind the right ear, and just inside the skull) caused her to feel that she was traveling out of her own body. She also felt herself through dark space, saw her life pass before her eyes and then entered a realm of light where she encountered deceased relatives and friends. She maintained the prevailing emotion during the process was euphoria.

3. In a treatment undertaken after more than ten years of drug therapy had failed, around 100 electrodes were implanted in the woman's brain. Over the course of a week, the electrodes were monitored to find the source of electric currents in the brain responsible for the seizures. For around 90 minutes each day, the electrodes were also stimulated to map the structure of the brain so as to identify language centers and other vulnerable areas.

4. When the current was first applied to the right angular gyrus, the woman reported that she was sinking into the bed, as if falling from a height. As he reports in *Nature*, a magazine thoroughly devoted to the sciences, Dr Blanke then

systematically applied additional electric currents to the woman's right angular gyrus. When she looked at her legs during the simulations, she saw them grow shorter. Similarly, her left arm felt as if it was shrinking. And her head felt much bigger. But when her eyes were averted, the stimulation led to her apparently seeing herself lying in bed, from about two metres above it.

5. Though he stresses that the mechanisms involved are not fully understood, Dr. Blanke supposes that such an out-of-body experience is caused when inputs from the 'body schema' - the system that gives one a sense of one's own body - get out of synch with those from the vestibular system, which is responsible for balance. But deliberately disrupting this synchronization, Dr. **Blanke** can induce such experiences.

6. But this accidental discovery accompanies another pleasing result for Dr. Blanke: after the removal of a small section of her brain identified by the study, the epilepsy patient is now back at work, almost fully cured of her seizures.

(Adaptado de "Transcendental Medicine", in *The Economist*, September 21st 2002.)

43. Segundo o texto,

- a) as pequenas partes de nosso cérebro é que esclarecem o funcionamento desse órgão como um todo.
- b) nosso atual conhecimento anatômico do cérebro explica o funcionamento de cada uma de suas partes.
- c) conhecer a anatomia básica do cérebro permitiu-nos explicar a origem do fenômeno extracorpóreo.
- d) o conhecimento da anatomia básica do cérebro nos permite vencer as dificuldades de esportes como o futebol.
- e) nosso conhecimento da anatomia básica do cérebro nem sempre especifica as funções dos componentes desse órgão.

44. A paciente tratada pelo Dr. Blanke

- a) tinha ataques que duravam até 90 minutos por dia.
- b) havia se submetido, sem sucesso, a um tratamento com eletrodos.
- c) sofria de ataques por ter consumido drogas durante dez anos.
- d) passou por um tratamento que combinava drogas tradicionais e choques elétricos.
- e) teve eletrodos implantados no cérebro para que se identificasse onde provinham seus ataques.

4 5 . Durante a experiência extracorpórea, a paciente

- a) sentia que passava primeiro pela luz e, em seguida, pela escuridão total.
- b) tinha consciência de que sua vida ainda não chegara a um fim.
- c) experimentava uma sensação de alegria intensa.
- d) distinguia, em meio à escuridão, parentes e amigos já falecidos.
- e) sentia que, de seu corpo, jorrava um intenso jato de luz.

46. Quando seu giro angular direito era estimulado por uma corrente elétrica,

- a) um dos membros superiores da paciente parecia estar diminuindo de tamanho.
- b) o braço esquerdo da paciente parecia-lhe maior que o natural.
- c) a paciente não conseguia desviar os olhos de suas próprias pernas, que lhe pareciam mais longas.
- d) a paciente se sentia arrancada da cama e atirada ao chão.
- e) as pernas da paciente pareciam-lhe maiores e fluando a dois metros do chão.

4 7 . O Dr. Blanke

- a) acredita já ter chegado à compreensão dos mecanismos das experiências extracorpóreas.
- b) imagina que a experiência extracorpórea ocorre quando deixa de haver sincronia entre dois sistemas de nosso corpo.
- c) não descarta a possibilidade de a experiência extracorpórea combinar elementos físicos e metafísicos.
- d) pensa que a experiência extracorpórea ocorre quando o 'esquema corpóreo' e o esquema vestibular entram em sincronia.
- e) acredita que todos os pacientes com problemas neurológicos apresentam problemas em seu 'esquema corpóreo'.

4 8 . No parágrafo 5, a palavra *one* refere-se

- a) ao 'esquema corpóreo'.
- b) aos pacientes do Dr. Blanke.
- c) à experiência extracorpórea.
- d) às pessoas em geral.
- e) ao corpo humano.

(PUC-SP) Texto para as questões de 49 a 57.

A Man's Place

Well, yes, men are doing more - but women are doing much more. A panel of three experts convened by The New York Times Magazine looks at women's economic progress and how that progress has played out over a longer stretch of history. They began by examining the transformation in the lives of working women.

The conversation was moderated by Michael Weinstein, an economist who writes the Economic Scene column in The Times. The panelists:

Victoria de Grazia, professor of history at Columbia University and author of "The Sex of Things: Gender and Consumption in Historical Perspective."

Claudia Goldin, professor of economics at Harvard University and author of "Understanding the Gender Gap: An Economic History of American Women."

Marta Tienda, professor of sociology and public affairs at Princeton University and author of "The Hispanic Population of the United States."

A Woman's Place in the Workplace

1. Michael Weinstein: How far have women come over the past century or so? How would the economic circumstances of, say, a 20-year-old woman living in the United States 100 years ago be different from her counterpart's today?

2. Claudia Goldin: Typically, she would have spent a lot of time working alongside and learning from her mother. One of the profound changes in the 20th century was the movement of young women from being "at home" to being "at school". I'm referring to the large movement of young women first to high school and then to college. In terms of working outside the home, if you were a young woman in rural America and had gone to school beyond eighth grade, you would probably have become a teacher for a while. In cities, we would find the women described by the Progressives as the pitiable young factory women - those of O. Henry's New York stories - about half of whom worked for piece rates. By the 1920's, young women would be working in retail sales and in offices.

3. Victoria de Grazia: One of the biggest changes in women's lives is their capacity to control their fertility. Efficient contraception

was almost unimaginable 100 years ago. The risk for pregnancy, not to mention the hardship of childbearing, enormously determined how women lived.

4. Marta Tienda: There is also the issue of how family arrangements constrained women. Even as recently as 15 or 20 years ago in the Southwest, the idea of women moving out of the parental household and living alone was unacceptable.

5. Weinstein: Victoria, did you want to say more about family structure?

6. De Grazia: A century ago, the role of women's unpaid household labor in maintaining the family was simply huge. Take into account the primitive equipment. Consider the difficulties of carrying provisions from the market. Think of the time involved in cooking, which meant getting coal or hauling wood. But even with new equipment, there has still been more "work for mother", as standards of hygiene and nutrition and the quality of caring for children have been raised. That suggests the question: has there been real progress or only a change in how women work in the household?

7. Goldin: Many people think that the late 1960's, with the revival of feminism, was also the beginning of women's increase in labor-force participation. That is not the case. Among married women, labor-force participation rates rose 10 percentage points per decade for each 10-year period from 1940 to 1990. So today, the rates are over 70 percent for all women age 25 to 64, and a little over 80 percent for women who have bachelor's degrees, rates that are rapidly approaching those of men. The question is: Have women come a long way in the 20th century? The answer is unequivocally yes. They have enormously narrowed the gap in labor-force participation rates and in earnings.

Occupational segregation has also decreased and so have hours of housework, enhancing the ability of college-graduate women, for example, to do the ultimate - combine career with family. Of course, there are lots of qualifications. Few women actually achieve both career and family. Women now become doctors at nearly the same rate as men, but they become family physicians, not surgeons.

8. Tienda: The progress cited by Claudia has been uneven. Labor-force participation of Puerto Ricans has actually declined over a 20-year period. Participation of black women has not kept pace with whites.

9. Goldin: Yet despite the qualifications, women have come a long way. They have gained independence, dignity, respect, greater bargaining power at home, freedom, ability to socialize and have a life apart from family - I think that's extraordinarily important - and of course, the ability to divorce.

O painel de especialistas do *The New York Times Magazine* teve por objetivo

- a) definir o lugar do homem na sociedade.
- b) examinar o poder econômico das feministas.
- c) avaliar o processo de três especialistas mulheres.
- d) discutir como ocorreu o progresso econômico das mulheres ao longo dos últimos 100 anos.
- e) observar como as mulheres estão se sujeitando aos controvertidos progressos econômicos.

50- Dentre os quatro participantes, isto é, o moderador e as três especialistas,

- a) todos têm a mesma formação.
- b) todos são autores de livros.
- c) um escreve em jornal.
- d) dois são professores universitários.
- e) três publicaram trabalhos sobre assuntos que envolvem a mulher.

51- Segundo a fala 2, de Claudia Goldin,

- a) as mulheres costumavam, na década de 20, abandonar seus lares para realizar o sonho de trabalhar como vendedoras em lojas e oficinas.
- b) o escritor O. Henry retrata as relações entre mães e filhas em fábricas de Nova York.
- c) ser professora era o desejo da maioria das jovens mulheres urbanas que estudavam até a oitava série.
- d) muitas mulheres, atualmente, estudam e trabalham ajudando as mães no ambiente rural.
- e) uma das mudanças mais significativas no século passado foi a escolarização das mulheres.

52- Leia as falas 3 (De Grazia) e 4 (Tienda) sobre a família e escolha a afirmação verdadeira.

- a) Até hoje, as mulheres que deixam a casa dos pais são malvistas.
- b) Uma das principais mudanças na vida da mulher foi o surgimento de contraceptivos eficientes.
- c) O comportamento das mulheres é limitado pela família paterna e pelos parentes.
- d) Mães solteiras não eram aceitas e isso determinava um modo de vida para as mulheres.
- e) O risco de gravidez e das dificuldades do parto sempre será uma questão problemática.

53- Na fala 7, Goldin afirma que

- a) mais de 80% das mulheres com grau universitário estão no mercado de trabalho.
- b) as mulheres casadas levam 10 anos para entrar no mercado de trabalho.
- c) as mulheres começaram a participar do mercado de trabalho no fim da década de 60, com o feminismo.
- d) 70% das mulheres começam a trabalhar com 25 anos e aposentam-se com 64.
- e) a participação das mulheres, atualmente, no mercado de trabalho, é superior à dos homens.

54- Em relação à fala 7 de Claudia Goldin, a fala 8 de Marta Tienda é

- a) uma concordância. d) uma apologia.
- b) um exemplo. e) uma persuasão.
- c) uma ressalva.

55. Na última frase da fala 7 "*Women now become doctors at nearly the same rate as men, but they become family physicians, not surgeons.*", o pronome *they* refere-se a

- a) doctors d) men.
- b) physicians. e) women.
- c) surgeons.

56. Na frase da fala 7 de Goldin "*So today, the rates are over 70 percent for all women age 25 to 64,...*", a palavra *so* pode ser substituída, sem alterar o sentido, por

- a) Therefore. d) Nevertheless.
- b) If. e) Even if.
- c) However.

57- Na fala 7 de Goldin "... *for example, to do the ultimate-*", a palavra *ultimate* refere-se a

- a) formar-se na universidade.
- b) trabalhar menos.
- c) cumprir menos afazeres domésticos.
- d) combinar profissão e família.
- e) ganhar o mesmo salário que homens no mesmo cargo.

(Unesp-SP) Texto para as questões de 58 a 61.

IELTS

The International English Language Testing System

The IELTS is an increasingly valuable worldwide test to assess your proficiency in English. It tests

all four skills - Reading, Writing, Listening, and Speaking. There are two options offered - Academic and General Training. The Academic option is for those who wish to undertake undergraduate or postgraduate studies in an English-speaking country, whereas the General Training option is for emigration purposes, to take a secondary course or a professional training course.

Universities in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and a growing number in the USA and Europe ask for the IELTS as proof that a foreign student is able to study and live in an English-speaking country. In Brazil, when applying for a grant, it is one of the English language tests applicants are asked to present to CNPq, CAPES, FAPESP and other funding institutions, including The British Council. Not only for study purposes but also for those who wish for funding to present papers at conferences, do training courses or training programmes abroad.

A candidate may take the test more than once, however, there must be a three-month interval between one test and the next. Additionally there is no expire date, but a University or agency may ask for a more recent result if the test was taken a long time ago.

(Eddie Edmundson, R. Turner, M. Hermens, A. Francis. "New Routes", nº 10, July 2000.)

58. De acordo com o texto, é correto afirmar que o IELTS é:

- a) um teste de proficiência na língua inglesa que avalia a capacidade de leitura, escrita e compreensão oral. Ele é aceito, sem restrições, por universidades na Grã-Bretanha, Canadá, Austrália e Nova Zelândia.
- b) um teste de habilidades, aceito em qualquer país do mundo. Ele deve ser feito por quem deseja imigrar ou estudar no exterior.
- c) um teste em inglês, dividido em duas partes: a primeira é acadêmica e a segunda é de treinamento geral.
- d) um teste que se destina a avaliar a proficiência em língua inglesa. No Brasil, ele deve ser feito todas as vezes que alguém se candidatar a uma bolsa de estudos.
- e) um teste que se destina a avaliar a capacidade que um aluno estrangeiro tem de ler, escrever, ouvir e falar inglês. Ele é aplicado pelo CNPq, CAPES e FAPESP.

59. O texto que você leu também afirma que:

- a) todas as universidades americanas, mas nem todas as européias, aceitam o IELTS.

b) no Brasil, o IELTS é o único teste de proficiência aceito pelas agências oficiais que mantêm programas de bolsas de estudos para o exterior.

c) as agências brasileiras que concedem bolsas de estudos para países de língua inglesa e que financiam a participação em conferências no exterior acreditam que o IELTS não é necessário.

d) qualquer candidato pode fazer o IELTS uma vez por mês até, no máximo, três meses. Depois disso, ele deve observar um intervalo entre um teste e outro.

e) várias universidades no exterior exigem o IELTS como prova de que o aluno estrangeiro é capaz de estudar e viver em um país de língua inglesa.

60. Suponha que dois amigos brasileiros o procurem porque pretendem estudar na Austrália. O primeiro quer terminar seu curso de graduação e o segundo pretende fazer um curso profissionalizante. Partindo do que leu sobre o IELTS, você:

a) aconselharia que ambos fizessem o IELTS na modalidade acadêmica.

b) aconselharia que ambos fizessem o IELTS na modalidade treinamento geral.

c) aconselharia que o primeiro optasse pela modalidade acadêmica e que o segundo escolhesse a de treinamento geral.

d) aconselharia que o primeiro optasse pela modalidade treinamento geral e que o segundo escolhesse a acadêmica.

e) aconselharia que os dois fizessem as duas modalidades do exame.

61- Universities abroad may.....a more recent result when the IELTS was taken a long time ago.

a) requires d) requiring

b) require e) required

c) to require

(UFRN) Texto para as questões de 62 a 68.

The Young Can't Wait

When you are little, it's not hard to believe you can change the world. I remember my enthusiasm when, at the age of 12, I addressed the delegates at the Rio Earth Summit. "I am only a child," I told them. "Yet I know that if all the money spent

on war was spent on ending poverty and finding environmental answers, what a wonderful place this would be. In school you teach us not to fight with others, to work things out, to respect others, to clean up our mess, not to hurt other creatures, to share, not be greedy. Then why do you go out and do the things you tell us not to do? You grownups say you love us, but I challenge you, please, to make your actions reflect your words."

I spoke for six minutes and received a standing ovation. Some of the delegates even cried. I thought that maybe I had reached some of them, that my speech might actually spur action.

Now, a decade from Rio, after I've

sat through many more conferences, I'm not sure what has been accomplished. My confidence in the people in power and in the power of an individual's voice to reach them has been deeply shaken.(...)

Today I'm no longer a child, but I'm worried about what kind of environment my children will grow up in. In Johannesburg the delegates will discuss the adoption and implementation of documents by governments. Yes, important stuff. But they did that at Rio. What this meeting must really be about is responsibility - not only government responsibility but personal responsibility. We are not cleaning up our own mess. We are not facing up to the price of our lifestyles.

VIEWPOINT

Severn Cullis-Suzuki

When she was 12, Cullis-Suzuki and three Vancouver schoolmates raised money to go to the Rio Earth Summit. Her speech to delegates, above, had such an impact that she became a frequent invitee to U.N. conferences. Now 22, with a B.S. in biology from Yale University, she will be in Johannesburg as a member of Kofi Annan's World Summit advisory panel

62. Tempos atrás, Cullis-Suzuki

a) discursou na sede das Nações Unidas.

b) recebeu patrocínio da Yale University.

c) participou de uma conferência no Rio.

d) freqüentou universidade em Vancouver.

63- O discurso de Cullis-Suzuki rendeu-lhe

a) indicações para cargos universitários.

b) convites para participar de conferências.

c) homenagem de uma nação indígena.

d) bolsa de estudo de instituto filantrópico.

64. O pronunciamento dirigido aos delegados

- a) consolidou as metas para Johannesburg.
- b) superestimou a presença dos biólogos.
- c) impulsionou a carreira de Kofi Annan.
- d) provocou impacto entre os presentes.

65- Aos 22 anos, o ponto de vista de Cullis-Suzuki

- a) desperta hostilidade.
- b) reflete incoerência.
- c) revela preocupação.
- d) concretiza projetos.

66. Um dos objetivos do evento de Johannesburg seria

- a) debater a adoção de medidas governamentais.
- b) votar a implementação de uma agenda alternativa.
- c) definir as atribuições dos delegados substitutos.
- d) analisar a importância do papel dos legisladores.

67- A *responsabilidade* mencionada no texto é uma referência ao

- a) papel que cada cidadão deve assumir na sociedade.
- b) tratamento sigiloso dispensado ao tema da reunião.
- c) compromisso assumido pelos delegados nomeados.
- d) empenho da juventude em mudar seu estilo de vida.

68. Em relação ao conteúdo do texto, o título *The Young Can't Wait* encerra a idéia de

- a) negação da relevância da causa ambiental.
- b) pressa dos jovens na definição de seus objetivos.
- c) urgência na adoção de políticas conservacionistas.
- d) inevitabilidade do conflito entre as gerações.

(PUCC-SP) Para responder às questões de números 69 e 70 considere o poema de William Blake apresentado abaixo.

My mother groand! My father wept.
Into the dangerous world I leapt:
Helpless, naked, piping loud:
Like a fiend hid in a cloud.

Struggling in my father's hands:

Striving against my swaddling bands:
Bound and weary I thought best
To sulk upon my mother's

William Blake

69. A melhor palavra para preencher a lacuna é

- a) feast. d) breast.
- b) last. e) lap.
- c) heart.

70. Infere-se que o personagem do poema é

- a) um órfão.
- b) um recém-nascido.
- c) uma criança de rua.
- d) uma criança surrada pelo pai.
- e) um filho que saiu de casa.

(UNIMONTES-MG) Leia o seguinte texto, para responder às questões de 71 a 74.

Gentlemen Prefer Blondes

Can evolutionary theories also explain why gentlemen prefer blondes? Yes, argues Nancy Etcoff of the Harvard Medical School in *Survival of the Prettiest: The Science of Beauty*.

She suggests that men choose blondes over brunettes for the fairness of their skin. The lighter skin tone allows men to detect the flush of sexual excitement, making these women appear more fertile.

American women are taking this to heart*. A 1991 study found that, although only 16 per cent of the American girls were born blonde, 80 per cent of American boys prefer them to brunettes or redheads. In response to this pressure, half of all American women today color their hair, with 40 per cent choosing light shades*.

SPEAK UP. São Paulo: Editora Camelot, ano XIII, n. 162, November, 2000, p. 34 (with adaptations).

***taking this to heart:** levando isso muito a sério

***shades:** tonalidades

71 • O texto diz que

- a) 80% dos garotos norte-americanos estão aderindo às tinturas, para tornarem-se louros.
- b) quase metade da população feminina norte-americana prefere tons de cabelo claros.
- c) 16% das mulheres norte-americanas mudam a cor original dos cabelos.
- d) a cor da pele de 40% das mulheres norte-americanas tem determinado a escolha masculina.

72. O texto aponta como um fator para que os homens prefiram as loiras:

- a) O fato de elas serem mais liberadas, em se tratando de assuntos ligados ao sexo.

- b) A cor clara da pele delas, o que os leva a perceber mais facilmente a sua propensão ao sexo.
- c) O número populacional das mulheres loiras ser maior do que o das morenas.
- d) A descoberta de que elas são mais férteis do que as morenas, de acordo com estudos já concluídos.

7 3 • Através do texto, podemos inferir a seguinte informação:

- a) 'Mulheres famosas têm aderido à moda americana de pintar os cabelos de louro.
- b) A rejeição a mulheres morenas, por parte dos homens, é um fato recente nos EUA.
- c) As mulheres estão sendo influenciadas pelas atrizes a pintar seus cabelos de louro.
- d) Os norte-americanos preferem as loiras, por acharem-nas mais "a cara" dos EUA.

74- "She suggests that men choose blondes over brunettes for the fairness of **their** skin."

O pronome em destaque acima refere-se à palavra

- a) men.
- b) brunettes.
- c) blondes.
- d) fairness.

(Unesp-SP) Leia o texto publicado na revista americana *Newsweek* e responda às questões de números 75 a 79.

Doughnuts in the Dark

New treatments offer hope for night eating disorders

By Anne Underwood

Shelly's Snack Shop was the name that Brian Egemo of Badger, Iowa, applied to his wife's side of the bed. In 1994, Shelly, **who** had been a sleepwalker as a child, began sleepwalking again. But this time, her nightly rambles took her to the kitchen for cookies, candy and potato chips, **which** she would bring back to bed and devour while still asleep. "In the morning, there would be frosting in my hair and M&M's stuck to my husband's back," she says. Worse yet, she woke up feeling exhausted and sick from all the junk food. After years of this "sleep eating," her nerves were so jangled that she became unglued at the slightest upset. "Someone would knock over the salt shaker and I'd go into orbit," she says. It wasn't until 2001 that Egemo, now 37, found a doctor **who** could tell her what her problem was and how to treat it.

Egemo's condition is called sleep-related eating disorder (SRED), and it's one of two night eating problems that doctors are just beginning to take seriously. The other is night eating syndrome (NES),

in which patients wake multiple times during the night and are unable to fall asleep unless they eat something. Although the two differ in some important ways - most notably, whether the person is conscious or not - they share some similarities. (...)

75. Os pronomes relativos *who*, *which* e *who*, destacados no primeiro parágrafo do texto, referem-se respectivamente a:

- a) wife's side of the bed; night rambles; her problem.
- b) child; she; Egemo.
- c) sleepwalker; potato chips; doctor.
- d) Shelly; cookies, candies and potato chips; doctor.
- e) sleepwalker; she; doctor.

76- O sinalizador linguístico *worse yet*, presente no primeiro parágrafo do texto, introduz uma idéia de

- a) adição positiva.
- b) adição negativa.
- c) contraste.
- d) condição.
- e) resultado.

77- As conjunções *unless* e *although*, no segundo parágrafo, apresentam, respectivamente, as idéias de

- a) tempo e modo.
- b) adição e resultado.
- c) condição e contraste.
- d) lugar e concessão.
- e) contraste e modo.

78- O assunto do primeiro parágrafo do texto pode ser corretamente resumido por:

- a) Shelly tem um problema de distúrbio alimentar que foi recentemente detectado e agora ela já possui meios para tratá-lo.
- b) O marido de Shelly não agüenta mais encontrar restos de comida em sua cama, pois sua mulher é muito desleixada.
- c) Shelly tem andado muito nervosa, com os nervos em frangalhos, por causa do apelido que seu marido lhe deu.
- d) Shelly teve uma overdose alimentar após ingestão de muita comida de má qualidade e procurou um médico.
- e) Shelly é uma pessoa muito gluttona e seu marido já não sabe mais o que fazer para que ela pare de comer e engordar.

7 9 . A oração que continua o segundo parágrafo com coerência deve ser:

- a) None of them is similar.
- b) They are very different, anyway.

- c) Both are hybrids of sleep and eating disorders.
- d) One is a sleeping disorder and the other, an eating one.
- e) According to the doctor, Shelly's husband must be treated.

(Fafipa-PR) Texto para as questões de 80 a 84.

GM FOOD

What is genetically modified food?

It is food containing ingredients that come from genetically modified crops. That means, scientists transfer genes from another plant or animal to the species that they want to modify.

Genetic modification intends to increase the resistance of plants against insect, fungal, and viral pests. One of the main goals is to reduce the needs of pesticides.

What products use GM ingredients nowadays?

- soybean • corn • cotton • canoia • potato

Anything containing lecithin (a substance extracted from soybeans).

What are the benefits?

The benefits are uncertain. Defenders of GM say that it improves crop characteristics (yield, pest resistance, herbicide tolerance) and thus reduces prices.

What are the risks?

The risks are not well-defined. People do not know for sure the long-term effects of GM on human health and on environment. There is also the possibility of increasing control agriculture by biotechnology corporations.

The Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO - states that we have to use GM as a tool to combat hunger and malnutrition. The FAO also defends the need to take precautions to protect human health and the environment.

Source (The Economist, June 19, 1999).

<http://scope.educ.washington.edu>

<http://www.earthtimes.org>

<http://www.smh.com.au>

80- The **economic** result of genetic modification is:

- a) to increase the resistance of plants.
- b) to combat the hunger and malnutrition.
- c) to protect the human health and environment.
- d) to reduce prices.
- e) to increase control of agriculture.

81- Scientists...

- a) modify plants using gene transfer.
- b) show us the benefits and risks about GM food.
- c) want to protect human health and the environment.
- d) don't want to modify the plants.
- e) are sure about the risks of GM food.

82. Dadas as afirmações abaixo:

I Transgênicos é o termo brasileiro que se refere a alimentos geneticamente modificados.

II A lecitina é uma substancia derivada da soja.

III Crops é o mesmo que grãos.

Constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):

- a) apenas a afirmação I.
- b) apenas a afirmação II.
- c) apenas a afirmação III.
- d) apenas as afirmações I e II.
- e) todas as afirmações.

83. "Genetic modification **intends** to increase the resistance of plants against insect, fungal, and viral pests." The underlined word means:

- a) entender.
- b) pretender.
- c) defender.
- d) proteger.
- e) combater.

84- Na sentença: "... they want to modify.", o pronome "**they**" refere-se a:

- a) genes.
- b) species.
- c) scientists.
- d) pests.
- e) plants.

(ITA-SP) As questões de 85 a 87 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

First, let me tell you where I'm coming from. Before I saw "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring", I didn't know the difference between an ore and an elf, or what Middle-earth was in the middle of. This review is coming to you from a Tolkien-freezone. I went in to Peter Jackson's movie - the first of a trilogy - with no preconceptions. I came out, three hours later, sorry I'd have to wait a year to see what happens next in Frodo Baggins's battle against the Dark Lord, Sauron, and thinking a trip to the bookstore to pick "The Two Towers" might be in order. (...)

This is a violent movie - too violent for little ones - and there are moments more "Matrix" than medieval. Yet it transcends cheap thrills; we root for the survival of our heroes with a depth of

feeling that may come as a surprise. The movie keeps drawing you in deeper. Unlike so many overcooked action movies these days, "Fellowship" doesn't entertain you into a stupor. It leaves you with your wits intact, hungry for more.

85- O texto acima foi redigido originalmente como

- a) uma sinopse do filme "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring", dirigido por Peter Jackson.
- b) uma crítica ao filme "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring".
- c) um informativo sobre o lançamento do filme "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring", dirigido por Tolkien.
- d) uma palestra sobre a obra literária de Tolkien e os filmes de Peter Jackson.
- e) uma mensagem enviada por e-mail ao fã-clube de Tolkien.

86. Assinale a opção correta.

- a) O autor do texto é leitor assíduo da obra de Tolkien.
- b) O autor do texto tinha grandes expectativas com relação ao filme antes de assisti-lo.
- c) O filme fez com que o autor se sentisse tentado a adquirir um livro de Tolkien.
- d) O autor recomenda o filme para adultos e crianças.
- e) O filme dirigido por Peter Jackson assemelha-se a Matrix.

87- Os termos "Yet" e "Unlike", no segundo parágrafo, significam, respectivamente,

- a) Entretanto - Diferentemente.
- b) Portanto - Conforme.
- c) Assim - Diferentemente.
- d) Entretanto - Conforme.
- e) Assim - No entanto.

(UFRGS) Texto para as questões de 88 a 95.

1 Literary purists cringe, but publishers know the
2 Easiest way to sell a book in with a new cover from
3 Hollywood. *The Hours*, Michael Cunningham's
4 Novel inspired by Virginia Woolf's 1923
5 Masterpiece *Mrs. Dalloway*, became a best seller
6 Only after winning the Pulitzer Prize in 1999.
7 Now It has another life: 250,000 copies with a film
8 image of Meryl Streep, Julianne Moore and Nicole
9 Kidman, who plays Woolf. "Movie art on books
10 isn't as aesthetically pleasing to some purists",
11 says Carl Lennertz of BookSense, the marketing
12 organization for independent bookstores. "But

13 it's essential to increased attention, display
14 and accessibility to a much larger potential
15 readership." Hollywood-inspired covers, he
16 says, help "movie- goers, of whom there are
17 more of than readers - a lot more, alas - make
18 the connection to the book".

19 Consider *A Beautiful Mind*, Sylvia Nasar's
20 biography Of John Nash, a brilliant but mentally
21 troubled mathematician. The original paperback
22 pictures Nash on the cover. The movie tie-in
23 edition shows Russell Crowe, who portrayed Nash
24 in the film. The publisher continues to print both
25 editions, but the cover with the actor is far more
26 popular than the one with the actual subject of
27 the book.

USA Today, Dec. 30, 2002.

88. De acordo com o texto,

- a) as editoras estão vendendo menos atualmente do que em décadas passadas.
- b) a indústria cinematográfica pode contribuir para a venda de livros.
- c) os filmes baseados em livros são superiores às obras originais.
- d) os puristas são contrários à idéia de basear filmes em livros.
- e) as capas dos livros são cada vez mais interessantes.

89. Indique a alternativa que completa corretamente a lacuna da frase abaixo.

Os filmes citados no texto servem para a idéia principal do texto.

- a) sintetizar
- b) desenvolver
- c) refutar
- d) definir
- e) ilustrar

90. De acordo com o texto, o romance *The Hours*

- a) foi escrito por Virginia Woolf.
- b) foi considerado uma obra-prima
- c) ganhou um prêmio importante.
- d) inspirou Mrs. Dalloway.
- e) teve sua primeira edição em 1923.

91- A pergunta que **NÃO** pode ser respondida com as informações contidas no texto é

- a) What is on the new cover of *The Hours*?
- b) What is meant by "movie art on books"?
- c) Is Virginia Woolf a character in *The Hours*?
- d) Who is the leading actor of *A Beautiful Mind*?
- e) Why are both covers of *A Beautiful Mind* still printed?

92. A palavra **alas** (l. 17) poderia ser traduzida por

- a) repentinamente.
- b) estranhamente.
- c) conseqüentemente.
- d) infelizmente.
- e) naturalmente.

93. A expressão **mentally troubled mathematician** (l. 20-21) tem a mesma combinação de elementos que a expressão

- a) very burnt steak.
- b) pretty nice book.
- c) physically well shaped.
- d) dirty looking historian.
- e) nice picture frame.

94- A palavra **far** (l. 25) poderia ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido contextual, por

- a) away. d) farther.
- b) much. e) very.
- c) distant.

95. A expressão **the actual subject of the book** (l. 26-27) refere-se a

- a) Sylvia Nasar (l. 18). d) paperback (l. 20).
- b) biography (l. 18). e) Russell Crowe (l. 22).
- c) John Nash (l. 19).

(Unifor-CE) Texto para as questões de 96 a 98.

James Fenimore Cooper (1789 -1851)

The author of *The Last of the Mohicans* undertook his first fiction as a challenge.

One evening when his wife was unwell he was reading aloud the latest English novel of family life. After a chapter or two he [TO THROW] it aside in disgust, saying, "I could write you a better book than that ourselves." Susan turned what could have been merely conventional and inherently modest criticism into a challenge: it was absurd, he hated writing even a letter. He set to work almost immediately.

James Fenimore Cooper. *The Oxford Book of American Literary Anecdotes*, p. 35.)

96. In the above text a synonym for *unwell* would be

- a) unhappy. d) satisfied.
- b) ill. e) relaxed.
- c) impolite.

97. The correct form of the verb [TO THROW] in the above paragraph should be

- a) threw. d) was throwing.
- b) thrown. e) was thrown.
- c) throws.

98. O pronome *ourselves*

- a) está corretamente empregado porque se refere tanto a / quanto a *you*.
- b) está corretamente empregado por se tratar de um pronome enfático e não reflexivo.
- c) deveria ser substituído por *myse/f* porque se refere apenas a Cooper.
- d) deveria ser substituído por *yourse/f* porque se refere à esposa de Cooper.
- e) deveria ser substituído por *yourselves* porque se refere às pessoas com quem Cooper está falando.

(UEL-PR) Texto para as questões de 99 a 101.

Segregated Sisterhood?

As Chairman of the oldest and largest umbrella organization for women's sororities and fraternities in North America, I question the timeliness and validity of your article "Blacks Need Not Apply" [Nov. 6]. You failed to prove that sororities at many colleges in the U.S. remain racially exclusive. The unsubstantiated testimony of two students from a sorority at one university is insufficient evidence. While there will always be insensitive members in any organization, it is not fair to make rash generalizations based on isolated incidents. Today's sorority chapters reflect the diversity of their campuses. No woman is denied entrance into N.P.C. sororities because of her race, creed or national origin.

By Marian K. Williams, Chairman
National Panhellenic Conference
Indianapolis, Ind.
(*TIME*, November 27, 2000. p. 5.)

99. O texto acima foi publicado na seção:

- a) Cartas. d) Educação.
- b) Editorial. e) Cultura.
- c) Classificados.

100- The writer's intention is to:

- a) Congratulate the magazine on the article "Blacks Need Not Apply".
- b) Prove that women's clubs in North America segregate members.
- c) Express surprise about racism among students in North America.
- d) Contest the image of racially exclusive women's sororities in the U.S.A.
- e) Thank the magazine for throwing light on racial issues in North America.

101- Segundo Marian K. Williams:

- a) As grandes organizações estudantis são compostas por presidentes insensíveis.
- b) De modo geral, as associações de alunas das universidades americanas não discriminam.
- c) Há inúmeras provas de racismo contra estudantes negras em universidades americanas.
- d) As diversidades entre os *campi* são provas insuficientes de racismo entre estudantes.
- e) A N.P.C. é uma organização que escolhe seus membros pela raça, credo e nacionalidade.

(UEL-PR) Texto para as questões 102 a 105.

Plump pups and fat cats

Author Steve Duno offers a seven-point weight-loss program for overweight pets in *Plump Pups and Fat Cats* (St. Martin's Press, \$14,95). Duno notes that more than 25 per-cent of America's dogs and cats are significantly overweight, and that over time, obesity can cause a host of health problems, including diabetes, hip and back ailments, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and cancer. An animal behaviorist, Duno offers readers practical advice and solutions to their pets' obesity, including adjustments in dietary habits, and exercise tailored to each breed.

(DOG FANCY MAGAZINE, may, 2000.)

102- Em qual seção da revista deve ter sido publicado o texto acima, e por quê?

- a) *Cover Story*, porque as sinopses comumente compõem as manchetes das revistas.
- b) *Coming Next Month*, em que se anunciam alguns conteúdos da próxima edição.
- c) *Nose for Books*, onde se encontram breves descrições de novas publicações.
- d) *Classified Dog*, na qual são encontrados anúncios diversos, inclusive de livros.
- e) *Dog Details*, onde são anunciados novos produtos para cachorros de estimação.

103 - Segundo o texto, o livro trata de

- a) raças ideais para animais de estimação.
- b) treinamento para animais de estimação.
- c) dicas para criação de cachorros e gatos.
- d) obesidade em animais de estimação.
- e) tratamento para animais com 25% de sobrepeso.

104. According to the text,

- a) over 1/4 of domestic animals in the U.S.A. suffer from obesity.
- b) Steve Duno is one of the seven authors of the book.
- c) the book offers data on 25 breeds of dogs and cats.
- d) the side effects of obesity include practical animal behaviour.
- e) advice and solutions to animal weight loss is the subject of St. Martin's Press books.

105. A característica de linguagem que marca a função informativa de uma sinopse é

- a) uso de linguagem avaliativa.
- b) recorrência de adjetivos positivos.
- c) tempo verbal no pretérito perfeito.
- d) uso de conectivos temporais.
- e) descrição de dados da obra.

(Fafipa-PR) Texto para as questões 106 a 110.

Pets help the Elderly

- 1 Is your dog crooning, "Will you still need me? Will you still feed me when you're 64?"

Answer him yes. A recent study suggests older people with pets have a better quality of life.

- 5 The March issue of the Journal of American Geriatrics Society states that pet ownership in the golden years of life has a positive effect on seniors' physical and mental well being.

- Caring for a dog or a cat can ease the loneliness of the elderly, as well as provide ample opportunities for physical activity bolster overall health, the report states.

- The study was conducted by telephone interviews with more than 1,000 Canadian residents, all of whom lived independently and of which 286 had either a dog or a cat.

- And petting the pooch does more than just keep you fit, wire report said. Researchers think that the nurturing aspects of pet care give older people a sense of purpose. The added responsibility in their lives encourages them to be less apathetic and more involved in daily activities.

Also, pets give companionship to those owners without family and support systems, which helps 25 them remain emotionally healthy during times of crisis, as compared to their non-pet owning counterparts, the study said.

(<http://www.ivillage.com>)

106 - According to the text, it's correct to say that...

- a) pets are useless to support old people.
- b) pets help old people physically and mentally.
- c) the interviews were realized in many hospitals in Canada.
- d) 286 people lived with their relatives.
- e) pets give more responsibility to young people.

107 . Pela leitura do texto, pode-se afirmar que as pessoas idosas:

- a) alimentam os animais quando têm 64 anos de idade.
- b) melhoram a qualidade de vida através de leituras.
- c) sentem menos solidão quando têm um animal de estimação.
- d) sentem-se nervosos quando têm de cuidar dos animais.
- e) desenvolvem um sentimento de culpa nos períodos de crise.

108. No texto:

- a) "suggests" (linha 3), "states" (linha 6) e "has" (linha 7) são verbos no tempo presente.
- b) "golden" (linha 7) pode ser traduzido por "descuidado".
- c) "loneliness" (linha 9), "health" (linha 11) e "independently" (linha 15) têm a função de adjetivos.
- d) "keep you fit" (linhas 17 e 18) indica condição financeira.
- e) "them" (linha 21) refere-se aos animais de estimação.

109. Considere as afirmações sobre as palavras destacadas no seguinte trecho do texto.

"Researchers think that the nurturing aspects of pet care give older people a *sense of purpose*. The added responsibility in *their* lives encourages them to be less apathetic and *more involved* in daily activities."

- I A expressão "sense of purpose" pode ser traduzida por "senso de justiça".
- II "their" refere-se a animais de estimação.
- III "more involved" pode ser substituído por "more concerned", sem alteração de sentido no texto.

Sobre essas afirmações podemos dizer que:

- a) somente a alternativa I é verdadeira.
- b) as alternativas I e II são verdadeiras.
- c) as alternativas I e III são verdadeiras.
- d) as alternativas II e III são verdadeiras.
- e) somente a alternativa III é verdadeira.

110. O vocábulo "provide" (linha 10) pode ser traduzido, sem alteração de sentido, por:

- a) contratar.
- b) fornecer.
- c) estudar.
- d) resolver.
- e) convidar.

(Unifesp-SP) Leia o texto *Patterns: Spouses Also Share State of Health* e responda as questões de números 111 a 115, identificando a alternativa correta, com base nas informações fornecidas.

Patterns: Spouses Also Share State of Health

By Eric Nagourney

Want a snapshot of your health? Try looking across the breakfast table. A new study finds a strong association between the health of husbands and wives.

The study, in the October issue of *Social Science & Medicine*, said a man in his early 50's in excellent health had about a 5 percent chance of being married to someone whose health was only fair. He has a 2 percent chance of being married to a woman in poor health. But a man in poor health, the researchers found, has a 24 percent chance of being married to a woman in fair health and a 13 percent chance of being married to a woman in poor health.

The author of the study, Dr. Sven E. Wilson, an economist at Brigham Young University, said there were many possible reasons for the findings, one as simple as human nature. "We don't marry random people," Dr. Wilson said. "We marry kind of like us."

But many other factors may also play a role. Some are economic: poor and less educated people tend to be in worse health. Married people are also more likely to follow the same kinds of diets, for better or for worse, or to smoke if their spouse does. And if one spouse is ill, the stress this creates may affect the health of the other. Couples also share environmental risks, Dr. Wilson said, breathing the same air and being exposed to the same germs.

The study was based on data collected from more than 4,700 couples in their 50's who took part in a 1992 nationwide survey. Dr. Wilson said its findings suggest that medical providers treating ill patients should broaden their gaze. "We treat illness and disease as something that happens to individuals," he said. "It doesn't. It happens to families."

(Extraído de [http:// www.nytimes.com/2002/09/10/health/10PATT.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/09/10/health/10PATT.html))

111. Uma das razões apontadas para os resultados da pesquisa é:

- a) a natureza do corpo humano.
- b) a doença do cônjuge.
- c) as pessoas casam-se com pessoas parecidas.
- d) os opostos se atraem.
- e) a convivência gera estresse.

1 1 2 - O primeiro parágrafo do texto significa que

- a) seu cônjuge reflete seu estado de saúde.
- b) o café da manhã mostra a saúde do casal.
- c) as fotografias tiradas de manhã fazem as pessoas parecerem mais saudáveis.
- d) um vínculo de dez anos entre o casal promove o bem-estar físico.
- e) os estudos mostram que um casal que toma café da manhã junto é mais saudável.

113- As porcentagens apresentadas no segundo parágrafo indicam que um homem de 50 e poucos anos, com saúde excelente,

- a) tem quase o dobro de probabilidade de estar casado com uma mulher com saúde regular.
- b) tem probabilidade muito pequena de estar casado com uma mulher com saúde ruim.
- c) tem mais chances de casar-se novamente com uma mulher com saúde boa também.
- d) dificilmente se casará novamente com uma mulher com saúde regular.
- e) procurará uma mulher com saúde regular ou boa.

114. Na frase do quarto parágrafo *Married people are also more likely to follow the same kinds of diets*, a expressão *more likely* indica uma idéia de

- a) causa e consequência. d) condição.
- b) preferência. e) propensão.
- c) certeza.

115- O estudo

- a) foi financiado pela Brigham Young University.
- b) coletou dados de 4.700 pessoas.
- c) foi publicado em outubro de 1992 na revista Social Science & Medicine.
- d) foi feito com casais na faixa de 50 anos.
- e) promoverá mudanças na visão de saúde familiar por parte dos casais pesquisados.

(UNIMONTES-MG) Texto para as questões de 116 a 120.

Autism

Autism, disorder that severely impairs development of a person's ability to communicate, interact with other people, and maintain normal contact with the outside world. The disorder was first described in 1943 by American psychiatrist Leo Kanner. One of the most common developmental disabilities, autism affects 2 to 5 out of every 10,000 children and appears before the age of three. It is four to five times more common in males than in females.

Autism is often referred to as a *spectrum disorder* -that is, a disorder in which symptoms can occur in any combination and with varying degrees of severity. Symptoms of autism usually begin during infancy. Autistic infants may stiffen or go limp when picked up by parents rather than clinging or cuddling up to them. Autistic infants often show little or no interest in other people and lack typical social behaviors. For example, they may not smile at **their** mother's voice or make eye contact with caregivers. Autistic children fail* to develop normal relationships with **their** parents, brothers or sisters, and other children. Often they seem unaware of the needs and feelings of other people, and may not respond if another person is hurt or in distress. They also fail to make friends.

Children with autism usually play alone. Often they engage in repetitious activities, such as arranging objects in meaningless patterns, flipping a light switch on and off, or staring at rotating objects. Some engage in repetitious body movements, such as spinning, flapping **their** arms, swaying, rocking, snapping **their** fingers, and clapping or flapping their hands. In some cases these movements may be harmful, involving repeated biting of **their** wrists or banging their head. Children with autism frequently become upset at minor changes in **their** surroundings and daily routines.

Autistic children also have difficulties with language. Some never learn to speak or develop very limited speech. An autistic child may say

"you" when he means "I" and produce incorrectly formed sentences. For example, when the child wants a drink he may say, "You want a drink." Autistic children may also demonstrate *echolalia*, mechanically repeating words or phrases that other people say.

*fail = não conseguem

www.encarta.msn.com/, 22/09/2003 - with adaptations

116- De acordo com o texto, o autismo

- a) atinge o equivalente a 10.000 crianças em todo o mundo.
- b) manifesta-se em crianças com idades entre 2 e 5 anos.
- c) aparece mais cedo nos meninos do que nas meninas.
- d) modifica o comportamento psicológico da criança.

117. Segundo o texto, são atitudes de uma criança autista, **EXCETO** repetição

- a) das palavras que ouve.
- b) de gestos continuados.
- c) de atos que podem feri-la.
- d) de um gesto de carinho.

118- Através do que é mencionado no texto, pode-se afirmar, com relação à *fala*, que há autistas que

- a) são capazes de falar com propriedade.
- b) não conseguem desenvolver a fala.
- c) só falam com outras crianças autistas.
- d) não falam até os três anos de idade.

119. **Pode-se afirmar, ainda, com relação à *fala*, que os autistas**

- a) se limitam a balbuciar palavras desconexas.
- b) recorrem a gestos para substituir palavras.
- c) fazem uso inadequado de determinadas palavras.
- d) costumam se calar diante das situações inesperadas.

120. **"For example, they may not smile at their mother's voice or make eye contact with caregivers."** A palavra **their**, em destaque no trecho acima, faz referência a

- a) autistic infants. c) people.
- b) caregivers. d) parents.

(UFAC) Texto para as questões de 121 a 129.

01 Police believe there are about fifty people
02 prepared to use explosive, incendiaries or guns
03 in the cause of animal rights, many of them young

04 and well-educated, with anarchist, anti-capitalist
05 sympathies.

06 They are listed as terrorists because of their
07 willingness to damage not only property, such as
08 research laboratories and fur shops, but also to
09 put lives at risk.

10 They are regarded as the extremist fringe of a
11 general environmental movement, concerned not
12 only about animals but also about the rainforests,
13 pollution and the Third World.

14 Police say they are unpredictable, travelling long
15 distances to carry out attacks, drifting in and out of
16 the movement, and likely to move into respectable
17 organisations. Officers find it hard to keep track
18 of them and decide when to act.

19 A complication for police is that some of their
20 illegal activities command public sympathy, for
21 example when they break into a chicken farm and
22 produce photographs of hens living in cramped
23 conditions with their feathers pulled out.

(PORTER-LADOUSSE, G. *Language Issues*. Essex: Longman, 1997.)

121. **O texto discute, principalmente:**

- a) the kind of activity some people have come across.
- b) the problems that you cope with when dealing with animal activists.
- c) the means the police have available for coping with activists.
- d) that the police list fifty activists as terrorists.
- e) that many activists are not well-educated with anarchist and anti-capitalist sympathies.

122. "Police" (na linha 01) is a

- a) person whose job is to protect people and properties.
- b) British popular music group.
- c) political party.
- d) written statement of details of an agreement.
- e) person taking a very active part in a political movement.

123. **O texto indica que os ativistas são considerados** terroristas, provavelmente:

- a) Because they are for the cause of animal rights.
- b) Because they are anarchists.
- c) Because they are unpredictable.
- d) Because they are concerned about rainforests, pollution and the Third World.
- e) Because their propensity to damage not only property but also to put lives at risk.

124- De acordo com o texto, a polícia supõe que existam:

- a) 5 terroristas
- b) 15 terroristas
- c) 50 terroristas
- d) 55 terroristas
- e) 500 terroristas

1 2 5 - A palavra "willingness", na linha 07, pode ser substituída, sem prejuízo para o texto, por:

- a) situation
- b) nonsense
- c) wideness
- d) wiliness
- e) inclination

126. Qual das características abaixo NÃO é mencionada como sendo particular dos ativistas?

- a) They are able to deal with explosives and guns.
- b) They are young and well-educated.
- c) They act eagerly with anti-capitalist ideas.
- d) They are worried only about animals.
- e) They enter chicken farms by force.

127- A palavra "command", na linha 20, significa:

- a) comandar
- b) comandante
- c) dominar
- d) ordenar
- e) inspirar

1 2 8 - Em que linhas do texto o autor explica por que é fácil perder de vista os ativistas?

- a) Linhas 1-5
- b) Linhas 6-9
- c) Linhas 10-13
- d) Linhas 14 - 18
- e) Linhas 19-23

129- A palavra "their" que aparece na última linha do texto refere-se a:

- a) galinhas
- b) patos
- c) políticos
- d) organizações
- e) policiais

(Unesp-SP) Texto para as questões de 130 a 132.

Could You or Someone You Care About Have an Eating Disorder?

In a culture where thinness is too often equated with physical attractiveness, success, and happiness, nearly everyone has dealt with issues regarding the effect their weight and body shape can have on their self-image. However, eating disorders are not about dieting or vanity; they're complex psychological disorders in which an individual's eating patterns are developed - and

then habitually maintained - in an attempt to cope with other problems in their life. Each year, more than 5 million Americans are affected by serious and often life-threatening eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, binge-eating, bulimia nervosa, compulsive eating, and obesity. Left untreated, the emotional, psychological and physical consequences can be devastating, even fatal. Eating disorders know no class, cultural, or gender boundaries and can affect men, women, adolescents, and even children, from all walks of life.

(Extraído de <http://www.eating-disorder.com/>)

130- Indique a alternativa correta.

- a) Em uma cultura na qual a boa forma física está freqüentemente associada à atração, ao sucesso e à felicidade, quase todos já lidaram com os efeitos de seu peso e da aparência de seu corpo em sua auto-imagem.
- b) Distúrbios alimentares são alterações psicológicas complexas nas quais padrões de alimentação são desenvolvidos e mantidos como forma de lidar com certos problemas. Relacionam-se, portanto, mais a uma dieta alimentar do que à vaidade pessoal.
- c) Embora vivamos em uma cultura em que a boa forma física está sempre associada ao sucesso e à felicidade, poucos se preocupam com os efeitos que seu peso e a aparência de seu corpo possam causar em sua auto-imagem.
- d) Distúrbios alimentares são alterações psicológicas complexas nas quais padrões de alimentação são desenvolvidos e mantidos como forma de lidar com certos problemas. Portanto, relacionam-se a uma dieta alimentar que afeta a vaidade pessoal.
- e) Embora nossa cultura não relacione a forma física à atração, ao sucesso e à felicidade, todos se preocupam com os efeitos que seu peso e a aparência de seu corpo possam causar em sua auto-imagem.

131- Ao ilustrar os distúrbios alimentares, o texto

- a) garante que eles não fazem distinção de classe, cultura e gênero; mas podem afetar, de modo diferenciado, homens, mulheres, adolescentes e crianças, como confirmam os 5 milhões de americanos atingidos.
- b) afirma que eles podem atingir a todos, sem exceção, e que, na falta de tratamento, as consequências emocionais, psicológicas e físicas podem ser devastadoras e, até mesmo, fatais.
- c) afirma que eles já atingiram 5 milhões de americanos que, por não receberem tratamento, sofrem consequências emocionais, psicológicas e físicas que podem ser devastadoras ou fatais.

- d) afirma que, a cada ano, eles afetam 5 milhões de americanos, perseguindo-os ao longo da vida. Como eles são deixados sem tratamento, acabam tendo consequências emocionais, psicológicas e físicas devastadoras.
- e) garante que eles podem atingir a todos, sem exceção, e que, mesmo com tratamento, suas consequências emocionais, psicológicas e físicas são sérias e acompanham os atingidos pela vida toda.

132. Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado de:

More than 5 million Americans are affected by serious and often life-threatening eating disorders.

- a) Serious and often life-threatening eating disorders affect more than 5 million Americans.
- b) Serious and often life-threatening eating disorders affected more than 5 million Americans.
- c) More than 5 million Americans affect serious and often life-threatening eating disorders.
- d) More than 5 millions serious and life-threatening eating disorders often affect Americans.
- e) Serious and life-threatening eating disorders have been often affected by more than 5 millions Americans.

(ITA-SP) As questões de 133 a 136 referem-se ao texto abaixo:

- 1 What is life? To the physicist the two distinguishing features of living systems are complexity and organization. Even a simple single-celled organism, primitive as it is, displays an intricacy and fidelity
- 5 unmatched by any product of human ingenuity. Consider, for example, a lowly bacterium. Close inspection reveals a complex network of function and form. The bacterium may interact with its environment in a variety of ways, propelling
- 10 itself, attacking enemies, moving towards or away from external stimuli, exchanging material in a controlled fashion. Its internal workings resemble a vast city in organization. Much of the control rests with the cell nucleus, wherein is also
- 15 contained the genetic 'code', the chemical blueprint that enables the bacterium to replicate. The chemical structures that control and direct all this activity may involve molecules with as many as a million atoms strung together in a complicated yet highly specific way. (...)

It is important to appreciate that a biological organism is made from perfectly ordinary atoms.

(...) An atom of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, or phosphorus inside a living cell is no different from a similar atom outside, and there is a steady stream of such atoms passing into and out of all biological organisms. Clearly, then, life cannot be reduced to a property of an organism's constituent parts. Life is not a cumulative phenomenon like, for example, weight. For though we may not doubt that a cat or a geranium is living, we would search in vain for any sign that an individual cat-atom or geranium-atom is living.

Sometimes this appears paradoxical. How can a collection of inanimate atoms be animate? Some people have argued that it is impossible to build life out of non-life, so there must be an additional, non-material, ingredient within all living things - a life-force - or spiritual essence which owes its origin, ultimately, to God. This is the ancient doctrine of vitalism.

An argument frequently used in support of vitalism concerns behaviour. A characteristic feature of living things is that they appear to behave a purposive way, as though towards a specific end.

PAUL DAVIES. *God and the New Physics*. N. Y. - Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1984.

133- Assinale a opção cuja afirmação contenha a informação correta:

- a) **living**, na linha 2, tem função de verbo.
- b) **single-celled**, na linha 3, é adjetivo.
- c) **lowly**, na linha 6, é advérbio.
- d) **close**, na linha 6, significa "fechada".
- e) **stimuli**, na linha 11, está no singular.

134. Qual das palavras abaixo constitui um falso cognato?

- a) physicist (linha 1). d) reveals (linha 7).
- b) fidelity (linha 4). e) external (linha 11).
- c) ingenuity (linha 5).

135. A expressão **rests with**, na linha 14 do texto, quer dizer:

- a) resta ao. d) interage com.
- b) é responsabilidade do. e) descansa no.
- c) responde pelo.

136. De acordo com o texto:

- a) as formas superiores de vida caracterizam-se pela complexidade e organização.
- b) o comportamento dos organismos biológicos é definido pela forma com que os átomos se organizam no interior das células.

- c) a vida resulta pura e simplesmente de uma combinação química.
- d) é possível obter vida a partir de átomos inanimados.
- e) o comportamento das coisas vivas parece corroborar a doutrina do vitalismo.

(Unitau-SP) Texto para as questões 137 e 138.

George Harrison's Lifelong Luck

The ex-Beatle was a gifted and decent man - and a fine guitarist

By David Gates
NEWSWEEK WEB EXCLUSIVE

The death of George Harrison doesn't mark the end of an era. That era ended _____ the Beatles broke up in 1970. And any chance that John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr might be silly enough or desperate enough or just nostalgic enough to get together and pretend to be the Beatles again ended 10 years after that, when Lennon was shot to death in New York.

1 3 7 . Assinale a alternativa que contenha a palavra que completa corretamente a lacuna do texto acima.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a) why | d) what |
| b) when | e) which |
| c) how | |

1 3 8 - Assinale a alternativa que contenha a tradução apropriada das palavras sublinhadas no texto acima.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) completo | d) ao menos |
| b) adequado | e) bastante |
| c) a mais | |

(PUC-SP) O texto *About the Human Genome Project* foi retirado da internet e adaptado para fins de vestibular. Encontra-se na íntegra no endereço

<http://www.ornl.gov/hgmis/project/about.html>

Leia o texto e responda às questões de 139 a 145, identificando a alternativa correta, com base nas informações fornecidas.

About the human genome project

What is the Human Genome Project?

Begun formally in 1990, the U.S. Human Genome Project is a 13-year effort coordinated by the U.S.

Department of Energy and the National Institutes of Health. The project originally was planned to last 15 years, but rapid technological advances have accelerated the expected completion date to 2003. Project goals are to

- identify all the approximately 1000,000 genes in human DNA,
- determine the sequences of the 3 billion chemical bases that make up human DNA,
- store the information in databases,
- develop faster, more efficient sequencing technologies,
- develop tools for data analysis, and
- address the ethical, legal and social issues (ELSI) that may arise from the project.

To help achieve these goals, researchers also are studying the genetic makeup of several nonhuman organisms. These include the common human gut bacterium *Escherichia coli*, the fruit fly, and the laboratory mouse.

A unique aspect of the U.S. Human Genome Project is that it is the first large scientific undertaking to address the ELSI implications that may arise from the project.

Another important feature of the project is the federal government's long-standing dedication to the transfer of technology to the private sector. By licensing technologies to private companies and awarding grants for innovative research, the project is catalyzing the multibillion-dollar U.S. biotechnology industry and fostering the development of new medical applications.

What are some practical benefits to learning about DNA?

Knowledge about the effects of DNA variations among individuals can lead to revolutionary new ways to diagnose, treat, and someday prevent the thousands of disorders that affect us. Besides providing clues to understanding human biology, learning about nonhuman organisms' DNA sequences can lead to an understanding of their natural capabilities that can be applied toward solving challenges in health care, energy sources, agriculture, and environmental cleanup.

139. O Projeto Genoma Humano

- a) foi iniciado em 1990 e terá a duração de 15 anos.
- b) levou 10 anos para terminar a primeira fase e levará 3 para terminar a segunda.
- c) terá a duração de 13 anos a partir de 1990.
- d) entrará na fase acelerada em 2003.
- e) já dura 13 anos e terminará em 2005.

1 4 0 - Lê-se no 1º parágrafo:

"Begun formally in 1990, ... accelerated the expected completion date to 2003."

Um dos objetivos do Projeto Genoma Humano é

- a) endereçar os resultados do projeto a instituições e entidades.
- b) identificar tecnologias de seqüenciamento do DNA.
- c) desenvolver a análise de ferramentas para banco de dados.
- d) determinar os 3 bilhões de genes químicos que compõem o DNA humano.
- e) identificar todos os genes do DNA humano.

1 4 1 - No terceiro parágrafo do texto, "A unique aspect of the U.S. Human Genome Project is that it is the first large scientific undertaking to address the ELSI implications that may arise from the project", a sigla ELSI refere-se

- a) a questões éticas, legais e sociais.
- b) a aspectos jurídicos de síndromes de origem genética.
- c) a processos decorrentes da falta de ética médica.
- d) a questões étnicas, litigiosas e serviços de interação.
- e) à escassez de leitos, segurança e informação.

1 4 2 - A transferência de tecnologia do Projeto Genoma Humano para o setor privado

- a) torna esse projeto o primeiro a vincular verbas federais e particulares visando ao lucro.
- b) será testada primeiro em ratos de laboratório.
- c) permitiu que a indústria de biotecnologia deixasse de gastar bilhões de dólares.
- d) está promovendo o desenvolvimento de novas aplicações médicas.
- e) promove a destinação de empréstimos bancários para pesquisas inovadoras.

1 4 3 - Novas maneiras de diagnóstico, tratamento e futura prevenção de milhares de doenças decorrem

- a) da biologia humana.
- b) das seqüências de DNA não humano.
- c) do conhecimento dos efeitos das variações do DNA.
- d) das capacidades naturais do organismo humano.
- e) do sistema de saúde do governo.

1 4 4 - Na frase do segundo parágrafo, "These include the common human...", a palavra *These* refere-se

- a) aos objetivos do projeto.
- b) a diversos organismos não humanos.
- c) à mosca de fruta e bactérias.
- d) às bactérias do intestino humano.
- e) aos pesquisadores do projeto.

1 4 4 5 - Na frase do segundo parágrafo, "To help achieve these goals...", a palavra *To* pode ser substituída por

- a) such. d) from.
- b) in order to. e) then.
- c) because.

(UF-GO) *Truth* é uma campanha desenvolvida por adolescentes americanos, que procura apresentar e divulgar a verdade sobre o tabagismo, para que as pessoas se informem e possam se posicionar de forma consciente sobre o assunto. As ações desses adolescentes, dentre outras, envolvem a criação e publicação de anúncios como o da revista *Teen*, de ago. 2000. As questões 146 e 147 referem-se a ele.



Vocabulary

ads (advertisements) - anúncios

karma - destino, sina

rip out - destaque, rasgue

own - possui

1 4 6 . A(s) seguinte(s) proposição (proposições) está (estão) conclizente(s) com o anúncio

- 1- () the 1,200 people who will die in the USA today are smokers.
- 2- () fewer people would die if the number of cigarette ads became bigger.
- 3- () readers are being asked to buy cigarettes.
- 4- () if your karma gets better, you will rip out tobacco ads you see.

147. Com base no texto, pode-se considerar que

- 1- () Rip out the next tobacco ad you see is a request for action.
- 2- () Tobacco will kill 1,200 people in the USA today is a suggestion.
- 3- () ... if there were fewer cigarette ads is an unreal situation.
- 4- () But please only rip out ads from magazines you own is a promise.

(UF-GO) Após ler o texto **Once Upon**, retirado do livro *The Little Pot Boiler*, de Spike Milligan, 1977, responda às questões de 148 a 150.

Once Upon

Once upon an unfortunate time, there was a hairy thing called man. Along with him was a hairier thing called animal. Man had a larger brain which made him think he was superior to animals.

Some men thought they were superior to men. They became leader men. Leader men said 'We have no need to work, we will kill animals to eat.' So they did.

Man increased animals decreased. Eventually leader men said 'There are not enough animals left to eat. We must grow our own food.' So man grew food.

Now the only animals man had not destroyed were tiny ones, like rabbits and mice, and these little animals were caught eating some of man's crops. 'These animals are a menace. They must die.'

In China, they killed all the sparrows.

In Australia, they killed all the rabbits. Everywhere man killed all wild life. Soon there was none, and all the birds were poisoned. Leader man said At last! We are free of pests.'

Man's number increased. The world became crowded with men. They all had to sleep standing up. One day a leader man saw a new creature eating his crops. This creature's name was starving people.

'This creature is a menace!' said leader man...

Vocabulário

hairy: cabeluda, peluda

poisoned: envenenados

crops: plantações

starving: famintas

menace: ameaça

148. Encontra(m)-se no texto o(s) seguinte(s) tema(s):

- 1- () A vaidade do homem em sentir-se superior a seus semelhantes e a outros seres que habitam a terra.
- 2- () A falta de consciência do homem ao destruir o seu próprio habitat.
- 3- () A insensatez do homem ao se portar como predador inescrupuloso.
- 4- () A necessidade de o homem cultivar seu próprio alimento.

149. Tendo em vista a forma como o texto foi construído, a(s) seguinte(s) frase(s) pode(m) completar o trecho '*This creature is a menace!*' said leader man...' (lines 29, 30):

- 1- () So, man increased in number.
- 2- () So, man grew more food.
- 3- () So, man ate all the crops planted.
- 4- () So, man killed man.

150. Sobre os termos em negrito, pode-se afirmar que

- 1- () 'So they **did.**' (line 9) means 'So man **killed animals to eat.**'
- 2- () 'We are free of **pests.**' (line 23) means 'We are free of **animals.**'
- 3- () '**They** all had to sleep standing up.' (lines 25, 26) means '**Men** had to sleep standing up.'
- 4- () 'One day a leader man saw **a new creature** eating his crops.' (lines 26,27) means 'One day a leader man saw **starving people** eating his crops.'

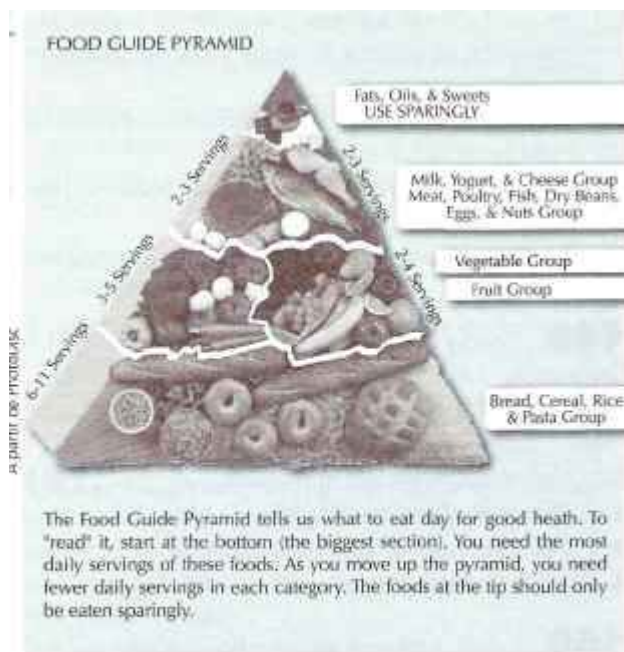
151. (PUC-PR) Choose the option that best completes the paragraph given:

"Many modern marriages_____interesting solutions to difficult problems. Joe and Maria, for example,_____married since 1995. After their wedding, the couple_____down in Boston, where Maria opened an accounting business. Then in 1997 Joe_____his job. By that time, Maria's new business_____, so they didn't consider moving."

(FUCHS, M. BONNER, M. Grammar Express. NY: Longman, 2000.)

- a) are finding - are - have settled - has lost - boomed
- b) have found - were - have settled - lost - was booming
- c) are finding - have been - settled - lost - was booming
- d) found - are - have settled - lost - has been booming
- e) find - are - settled - has lost - boomed

(UFPB) Read the text and answer questions 152 and 153.



www.alafarm.com/images/pyramid.gif

1 5 2 - A *serving* is _____ of one type of food for one person.

- a) some addition
- b) an amount
- c) a mixture
- d) an ingredient
- e) a recipe

1 5 3 . According to the pyramid, which group of food should a person eat in a larger quantity?

- a) fruit
- b) vegetable
- c) fats, oils and sweets
- d) bread, cereal, rice and pasta
- e) milk, cheese, meat and eggs

(IME-RJ) Nas questões 154 e 155, marque a opção na qual o significado da palavra ou expressão escolhida mantém a idéia original da frase.

154- Despite the fact that women often make valuable contributions, they have not been able to attain the same social and economic status as men.

- a) succeed
- b) achieve
- c) stretch
- d) maintain

155- The apple appeased my hunger temporarily, but I could still eat a big dinner.

- a) appetite
- b) fulfilled
- c) increased
- d) reduced

(UFAL) Texto para a questão 156.

Land reform

Brazil's agrarian reform initiatives settled more than 42,000 families in 1995. Moreover, the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming gives assistance to the poorest rural families because it is not enough just to settle them on the land.

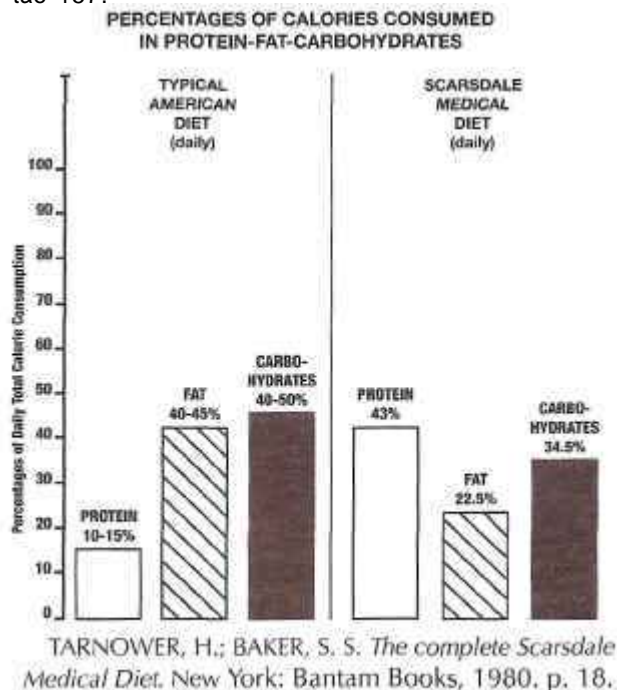
In a new move President Cardoso announced in November 1996 that a rural land tax is to be introduced to speed up land reform. The ITR tax is mainly aimed at landowners of unproductive properties who will have to pay an annual tax of up to 20 per cent on the value of their land. Land considered unproductive, and whose owners do not pay the new tax, can be confiscated by the state after five years and included in the agrarian reform programme. The MST has given a muted welcome to the government's proposal.

(Brazil: Advanced Studies. Paul Guinness - Hoddes & Soughton. 1998)

In the following clause: "Moreover, the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming gives assistance to the poorest rural families because it is not enough just to settle them on the land." (paragraph 1), the word **MOREOVER** could be replaced by:

- a) Instead
- b) Furthermore
- c) Therefore
- d) Still
- e) On the contrary

(UF-GO) Observe a figura abaixo e responda à questão 157.



157- Em relação às diferenças entre o consumo diário de calorias em proteína, gordura e carboidratos nos dois tipos de dieta da figura, tem-se que:

- a) Fat is less consumed on the typical American diet.
- b) Carbohydrate consumption is cut in half on the Scarsdale Medical Diet.
- c) One of the three items is as much consumed on both diets.
- d) Calorie intake is doubled on the Scarsdale Medical Diet.
- e) Protein consumption is higher on the Scarsdale Medical Diet.

(UE-MS) Texto para a questão 158.

"Cursed, cursed creator! Why did I live? Why, in that instant, did I not extinguish the spark of existence which you had so wantonly bestowed? I know not; despair had not yet taken possession of me; my feelings were those of rage and revenge I could with pleasure have destroyed the cottage and its inhabitants, and have glutted myself with their shrieks and misery". (SHELLEY, Mary. Frankenstein)

1 5 8 - Who said the text above?

- a) The Captain
- b) Dr. Victor Frankenstein
- c) The creature
- d) Elizabeth
- e) Clerval

(UFRJ) Texto para a questão 1 59.

Reeko's mad scientist lab

Galileo's Free Fall

You may already know that there is a mystical force called gravity that pulls everything on Earth downward. This is really cool since if we didn't have gravity we'd all be floating around in space. Do you think that this mysterious force pulls heavy objects faster than a light object? I think the answer may surprise you.

Supplies: Partner
Chair
Newspaper
2 oranges
Grape

www.spartechsoftware.com/reeko/Experiments/gravity.htm

159- O texto propõe a realização de uma experiência científica. Indique a ordem adequada em que os seguintes procedimentos devem ser observados para sua execução.

- a) Hold the 2 oranges in each hand. Extend your arms straight out away from your body (and over the newspapers) so that each orange is the same height from the floor. Let go of both oranges at the same time. Did they hit the newspaper at roughly the same time?
 - b) Notice how the orange and the grape still hit the floor at the same time. Most people would have guessed that the orange would hit the floor first but we now know that gravity pulls all objects downward at the same speed, regardless of their weight.
 - c) Stand on the chair while your partner lies on the floor peering at the newspaper.
 - d) Now stand in the same position but this time hold an orange in one hand and a grape (or some other small object) in the other hand. Let go of both of these objects at the same time.
 - e) Place newspapers on the floor around the chair.
- A ordem dos procedimentos é: _____

(UFPB) Texto para as questões 160 e 161.

Dear Annie:

How are you? I'm fine. Here I am in London in an English class with many foreign students.

They're very friendly. Here in England the students go to school in the morning, have lunch at school and go home in the middle of the afternoon. But in Brazil, we have the option to study during the morning (from 7am to 12pm) or after lunch (from 1 pm to 6pm). It's the same length of time studying and I think this happens because of the weather: in Brazil the sun is up very early so people start the day earlier, and in England the sun comes up late during winter... not nice to go to school in the dark. Anyway, let me go back to my homework. I'll have a test tomorrow.

Write to me soon,
Love, Sally

Adapted from <http://www.oakweb.co.uk/namorada/cultdiffer.htm>

1 6 0 . In the text Sally tells us that she

- a) wants to go back to Brazil.
- b) likes her school friends.



Annie Silva

Av. Epitácio Pessoa, 777

João Pessoa - PB

CEP 58.039-000 Brasil

- c) hates having lunch at school.
- d) prefers to go to school in the morning.
- e) enjoys the English weather.

161- Read the text and decide which statement(s) is(are) TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

- () Brazilian and British students have all their meals with their families.
- () Students in England choose their timetable according to the season.
- () In Brazil and in England students spend five hours having classes.

The correct sequence is

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) F, F,T | d)T, F,T |
| b) F, T F | e) F, T T |
| c) T, T F | |

(Fuvest-SP) Texto para as questões de 162 a 165.

From Susan Blackmore

In his article on computers and consciousness, Igor Aleksander was quite wrong to say that "Susan Blackmore...implies that constructing a machine that is conscious like us would be impossible" (19 July, p 40).

I do indeed claim that consciousness is an illusion. This is because it feels to us humans as though there is a continuous flow of experiences happening to an inner self, when in fact, there is no such inner self. Computers have no inner self either, but if ever they start thinking they do they will become deluded like us, and hence conscious like us. And that day is surely not far off.

We humans can sometimes wake up from our delusion, through intellectual insight or through practices like meditation. Maybe future computers will teach us a thing or two about waking up from illusion.

Bristol, UK (*New Scientist*, August 9, 2003).

162- The author of the text criticizes

- a) the construction of machines that resemble human beings.
- b) human expectations of mastering technology completely.
- c) an idea presented in a previous article published by New Scientist.
- d) experiments made with humans and computers.
- e) the illusions created by those who construct computers.

1 6 3 - In her letter to the editor, Susan Blackmore claims that

- a) computers are deluded in the same way human beings are.
- b) building computers with a certain degree of consciousness will be possible in the future.
- c) human consciousness is changing the kind of experiences that flow into an inner self.
- d) human beings are deluded in their belief that they possess an inner self,
- e) computers and humans will develop a new kind of consciousness one day.

1 6 4 - Susan Blackmore says that

- a) intellectual insight and practices like meditation can help us become aware of our delusion.
- b) computers will help humans increase their intellectual expertise in the future.
- c) meditation and similar practices are helpful for people who spend long hours in front of computers.
- d) people easily fall into the illusion that computers will solve most of their problems.
- e) computers are necessary in people's lives to free them from their illusion of an overpowering consciousness.

185. According to the text, one day

- a) computers will be prepared to think the same way we do.
- b) computers may understand consciousness limitations better.
- c) human beings will program computers which will help them meditate.
- d) human beings will wake up and have better insights towards computers.
- e) computers may teach humans how to deal with their illusions better.

(IME-RJ) Texto para a questão 166.

The Green Tiger Press believes that the relatively unknown works of great children's illustrators are sources of vast beauty and power, and is attempting to make these treasures more easily available.

166. What is the goal of this printing company?

- a) To publish more children's books.
- b) To develop powerful stories.
- c) To make children's illustrations more easily available,
- d) To encourage artists to become children's illustrators.

(UFOA-MG) Texto para as questões de 167 a 172.

Has technology ruined childhood?

1 Today, parents are increasingly worried about
2 the safety of their children, and because of this,
3 they are not letting their children out to play. As
4 a result, children are no longer playing outside
5 but shutting themselves away in their rooms and
6 losing themselves in individualistic activities such
7 as television viewing and computer games.

8 Yet, if they had the chance, they would rather get
9 out of the house and go to the cinema, see friends
10 or play sport. In fact, when asked what their idea of
11 a good day was, only 1 in 7 said that they would
12 turn on the television.

13 British teenagers have always retreated to their
14 bedrooms, leaving the younger children to play in
15 communal spaces such as the sitting room, garden or
16 kitchen. However, children from the age of 9 are now
17 turning to their bedrooms as a place to socialise.

18 Bedroom culture is a phenomenon of the past
19 20 years with families getting smaller and homes
20 getting more spacious. Increasing prosperity has also
21 contributed to the rise of the bedroom culture.

22 Of British children aged 6 to 17, 72% have a
23 room they do not have to share with a sibling,
24 68% have their own music installation, 34%
25 have an electronic games controller hooked up
26 to the television, 21% have a PC. Only 1%, on
27 the other hand, have an Internet connection in
28 their bedroom.

29 On average children devote 5 hours a day to
30 screen media. Even so, only 1 child in 100 can
31 be classed as a real screen addict, a child who
32 spends a worrying 7 hours or more watching TV
33 or playing computer games.

34 Although children generally have a few favourite
35 programmes, they mostly use television to kill time
36 when they are bored and have nothing special to
37 do. Moreover, the distinction between individualistic
38 media use and social activities such as chatting with
39 friends is less extreme than is commonly assumed.
40 Children gossip about television soap characters,
41 make contact with other children on the Internet, and
42 visit friends to admire their new computer games.

43 As the use of PCs proliferates, reading skills are
44 expected to suffer. Nevertheless, 57% of children
45 say they still enjoy reading, and 1 in 5 teenagers
46 can be classed as a book-lover.

47 As a result of the bedroom culture, it is becoming
48 rarer for children over the age of 10 to watch

49 television with their parents. Once in their rooms,
50 children tend to stay up watching television for
51 as long as they wish. Consequently it is getting
52 harder to control children's viewing.

53 One father told researchers that he drew the line
54 at 9 pm. His son, on the other hand, said: "They
55 tell us to go up at about 9.30 or 10 or something,
56 and then we just watch until they come up and
57 tell us to switch it off at 11 or 11.30."

167- According to the text, parents are not letting their children play outside because:

- a) today's children like watching television.
- b) today's children do not like to play out of the house.
- c) children prefer to stay only in their rooms watching TV.
- d) they believe their children have nothing to do.
- e) they're worried about violence against their children.

168- According to the text, all of the following factors have contributed to the rise of bedroom culture, EXCEPT:

- a) The houses are not as small as they used to.
- b) Families are not as big as they were 20 years ago.
- c) Children do not like reading anymore.
- d) The number of rich families have increased.
- e) Increased use of technology in bedrooms helps socialisation.

• 69 » According to the text, as a consequence of bedroom culture, it can be said that:

- a) children do not socialise anymore.
- b) parents can't control the programs children watch.
- c) parents and children are watching more TV together.
- d) most children do not have an Internet connection.
- e) children do not enjoy outdoor activities.

170- Read the following sentences and decide if they are true (T) or false (F) according to the text:

- () All British children and adolescents have a room only for themselves.
- () Children need to devote an average of 5 hours watching TV to be classified as a real screen addict.
- () Children older than 10 are watching less TV together with their parents.

a) F, F, T.

b) F, T T.

c) T, F, T.

d) T X F.

e) T, F, F.

a) stay out. d) stay awake.
b) stand up. e) sleep.
c) stop.

a) conclusion. d) consequence.
b) contrast. e) addition.
c) comparison.

A study conducted by Stanford University has found that even people who use the Internet for as little as five hours a week are less likely to visit or talk to family and friends, and are at risk of isolating themselves from society.



(*Speak Up*, n. 159, August, 2000.

- a) Make Friends Online
- b) Kill your Social Life with the Internet
- c) Isolate Yourself by Watching TV
- d) Use the Internet for University Studies
- e) Report your Talking Time on the Phone

a) family / family c) people / people
b) family / friends e) friends / friends
c) people / friends

- a) are at risk when buying computers.
- b) prefer talking on the phone.
- c) like socializing.
- d) spend 65 percent of their free time meeting face to face.
- e) are isolating themselves by spending too much time on the Net.

Great inventions generally fall into one of two categories: some are the product of a single person's creative mind, descending on the world suddenly like a bolt out of the blue; others - by far the larger group - are the end product of a long evolution of ideas that have fermented in many minds over decades, if not centuries. The invention of logarithms belongs to the first group, that of the calculus to the second.

It is usually said that the calculus was invented by Isaac Newton (1642-1727) and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) during the decade 1665-1675, but this is not entirely accurate. The central idea behind the calculus - to use the limit process to derive results about ordinary, finite objects - goes back to the Greeks. Archimedes of Syracuse (ca. 287-212 B.C.), the legendary scientist whose military inventiveness is said to have defied the Roman invaders of his city for more than three years, was one of the first to use the limit concept to find the area and volume of various planar shapes and solids. For reasons that we shall soon see, he never used the term normal, but that is precisely what he had in mind.

Elementary geometry allows us to find the perimeter and area of any triangle, and hence of any polygon (a closed planar shape made up of straight line segments). But when it comes to curved shapes, elementary geometry is powerless. Take the circle as an example. In beginning geometry we learn that the circumference and area of a circle are given by the simple formulas $C = 2 \pi r$ and $A = \pi r^2$, respectively. But the seeming simplicity of these formulas is misleading, for the constant it appearing in them - the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter - is one of the most intriguing numbers in mathematics.

Its nature was not fully established until late in the nineteenth century, and even today some questions about it remain unanswered.

Maor, E. e: *The Story of a Number*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., 1994, p. 40.

Please answer the following questions by choosing the alternative that best corresponds to what is contained in the preceding passage:

176. The exact nature of π :

- a) Was completely determined over one hundred years ago.
- b) Is simple, but misleading.
- c) Is well known, but only when one is computing the circumference and the area of a circle.
- d) Is not entirely known even at present,
- e) Has not been recognized as a significant mathematical fact.

177. As an invention, that of the calculus can be classified as:

- a) Having occurred as quickly and unexpectedly as a lightning bolt.
- b) Having been disputed between Leibnitz and Archimedes.
- c) Something that was not very accurate in the beginning.
- d) Possible only after the logarithm had been invented.
- e) The result of contributions of many people during a long period.

1 7 8 . The foundations of calculus appear to have been conceived:

- a) When Archimedes first employed the notion of limit.
- b) In meetings between Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibnitz.
- c) Probably in the sixteenth century.
- d) When Archimedes was occupied defending Syracuse from the Romans.
- e) As a solution to pressing military needs.

(UFRJ) Leia o texto sobre armas biológicas e responda às questões de 1 79 a 181.

Silent weapons

Technological Hurdles for Terrorists

To be successful, a terrorist or terrorist organization has to overcome formidable technical challenges. First, the terrorist has to obtain a sufficiently lethal strain of a disease pathogen. Second, he must know

how to handle and store the pathogen correctly and safely. Third, he must know how to produce it in bulk. Tiny amounts of a microorganism are lethal enough to ravage a field of crops, a herd of animals, or a city of people, assuming the pathogen is delivered precisely to the target. However, biological agents do not survive well outside the laboratory. In reality only a fraction of the biological agent would reach the target population, so vastly larger amounts would be needed to launch a catastrophic attack.

Considering the array of technological hurdles involved, it is surprising that few terrorists attacks with biological weapons have been attempted. What is more, those attempts produced few casualties. Recently, anthrax-laced letters killed five people in the United States. That is tragic enough, but the casualties were fewer than might have occurred from a small explosive or even a pistol. Researchers calculate that since 1975, in 96 percent of the attacks worldwide in which chemical agents were used no more than three people were killed or injured.

Awake! September 22, 2002.

179. To be successful, a terrorist or terrorist organization has to

- a) produce species of a disease pathogen in a great quantity.
- b) know a disease pathogen deeply before it is produced.
- c) experiment a disease pathogen in other species, like mice.
- d) search for similar species of a disease pathogen beforehand.
- e) prove how useful a disease pathogen could satisfactorily be.

180. Assuming that the pathogen is well-delivered, the amount of microorganism considering the target population ,

- a) has to be lower.
- b) may be ignored.
- c) will never be enough.
- d) is proportionally calculated.
- e) must be redefined.

181 . Terrorist attacks with biological agents have

- a) killed many human beings.
- b) produced uncertain consequences.

- c) brought about few injuries.
- d) proved to be meaningless.
- e) been constantly delayed,

(PUC-PR) Read the following text and answer the questions from 182 to 184.

- *Talking books are a hit in London*

Talking books, books versions recorded in tape, were already in circulation in the United States in the '50s. But today they are a big hit in the United Kingdom, with sales estimated at US\$70 million. Usually sold in bookstores and record shops, they are now found in London's first specialized store, the Talking Bookshop.

Its shelves carry all types of works; from movie sound tracks, with the participation of the original actors, literally classics, like the poetry of the T. S. Eliot's *The Four Quartets*, read by Sir Alec Guinness. One of the newest releases has ex-prime minister Margaret Thatcher narrating her memoirs.

The talking book boom has a close ally: the tape decks found in almost all present-day automobiles.

1 8 2 - According to the text, the talking books first appeared:

- a) In the United States of America about forty years ago.
- b) With Margaret Thatcher narrating her memoirs.
- c) In the United Kingdom.
- d) With movies and original actors.
- e) With Sir Alec Guinness reading "The Four Quartets".

183. Talking books are:

- a) Books versions which are circulating on Brazil.
- b) Books sold in specialized petshop.
- c) Books which can be read by any child.
- d) Book copies which are circulating in Brazil.
- e) Books which speak to anyone.

184. According to the text, one can find a talking book:

- a) In talking bookshops, bookstores and record shops.
- b) Only in bookstores and department stores.
- c) In the United Kingdom but not in the United States of America.
- d) In bookstores and shops found in any neighborhood.
- e) Only in the United States of America.

(UERJ) Com base no texto abaixo, responda às questões de números 185 e 186.

Action alert: stop hard liquor ads on television

LOOK AT THE FACTS AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF

1. Research clearly shows that exposure to alcohol advertising makes kids more likely to start using those products.
2. Children and teen watch, on average, more than 1,000 hours of television per year.
3. About a fourth of Americans families even have a TV set in a child's bedroom.

<http://www.cspinet.org>

185. Campaign and advertisement posters make frequent use of visual aids such as pictures, drawings and charts to cause an immediate impact on viewers. The idea conveyed by the image of the campaign is found in the following sentence:

- a) The risk of underage alcohol consumption is increasing.
- b) Hard liquor addiction is related to ethnic and age variables.
- c) Alcohol drinking rates among kids are higher than those among adults.
- d) Teenage girls are more prone to alcohol drinking than their male counterparts.

186. The reason for the action alert is contained in:

- a) parents must restrict their kids' TV viewing time
- b) youth exposure to alcohol ads on TV may lead to addiction
- c) the number of TV sets in a house contributes to alcohol addiction
- d) alcoholic teenagers watch much more TV as compared to other age groups

(UNERJ-RJ) Texto para as questões de 187 a 191.
Read these three letters asking for advice from Maggie Morgan, a newspaper columnist.

Letter 1

Dear Maggie,

My younger brother just told us he's been accepted to his first-choice university. Bobby is very smart. He'll be the first person in our family to go to college. I got good grades in high school, too, but when I graduated I went into the family business instead of going to college. I enjoy my

work, but sometimes I wonder if I made the right decision or not. Maybe I should have gone to college...

I can't be happy for Bobby when I feel so jealous. How can I get over this feeling?

-Bad Brother

Letter 2

Dear Maggie,_____.

Bobby and I are high school seniors and have been dating for over two years. I'm mad that he made this decision without even telling me, and I feel hurt that he is going to be studying at a school that is almost 900 miles away!

I need to talk to Bobby about this, but what should I say? Please help me!

-Bobby's Girl

Letter 3

Dear Maggie,

My son just announced that he is going away to school. Bobby is a good student, and I am very proud of him. Any college would be lucky to have him!

My only concern is that he's never lived away from home before. Will he be able to take care of himself? What if there's an emergency?

Give me some advice so that I can relax!

-Doubtful Dad

From: *Passages* (Workbook 1)
Jack C. Richards & Chuck Sandy
Cambridge, 1999.

187. Select the correct alternative about Letter 1.

- a) The two brothers work in the family business.
- b) Bobby is older than his brother.
- c) Bobby's brother was a good high school student.
- d) Bobby's brother is going to college too.
- e) The brother doesn't think Bobby made a good decision.

188. Choose the **best** beginning for Letter 2.

- a) I think Bobby and I will continue our studies in the same university after we graduate from high school.
- b) My brother and I used to be great friends, but we had an argument and now we don't talk to each other anymore.
- c) Bobby, my friend from university, is very happy because he's found a good job in our city.

d) I am the youngest person in the family, and that's a problem, because everyone always tells what to do.

e) My boyfriend, Bobby, just told me that he's made a decision to attend a wellknown university in the fall.

189. According to Letter 3...

- a) the Doubtful Dad thinks that Bobby is very young,
- b) Bobby's father is worried about his son.
- c) Bobby should stay home and help his brother.
- d) the parents want Bobby to take care of them.
- e) the father is concerned about Bobby's friends.

190. According to the three letters, what is correct about Bobby?

- a) He doesn't want to talk to his old girlfriend anymore.
- b) He has found a new girlfriend at university.
- c) He lives far away from his family.
- d) His brother wants him to go to a business school.
- e) His decision to go to university has caused different reactions.

191. Maggie Morgan wrote a response for Letter 3. Select the **best** alternative.

- a) More and more people are living alone. When they get good jobs and become financially independent, they usually find many friends.
- b) It is not enough to recognize that a problem exists. What you need is a solution. Students must improve their learning skills in order to be successful and get good grades.
- c) My parents gave me whatever I wanted when I was younger. Perhaps that's why I find it so difficult to work hard and get my own money.
- d) He seems to be a hardworking student and a responsible person, so don't worry so much. He will reach his educational goals faster if he can concentrate on his studies.
- e) Parents should treat their children exactly the same way. Even a little difference in treatment may be the cause of competitive and aggressive behavior.

(FGV-SP) Texto para as questões de 192 a 196.

Drugs from seaweed?

Plants have no immune systems. Chemical warfare is their way of fighting pathogens and parasites: they manufacture compounds that prevent the growth of specific disease-causing microorganisms. And

sometimes those compounds are effective against human pathogens as well - the basis for much pharmacological research as well as traditional medicine, and many exhortations to preserve biodiversity.

Julia Kubanek, a biochemist at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, and her colleagues at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, suggest that seaweed could be similarly tapped for future drugs. Marine plants literally live in a sea of bacteria, archaea, viruses, and fungi - some of which are bound to be pathogenic - yet they seldom get sick. Surprisingly little is known about seaweed's chemical defenses, but Kubanek and her team have begun to remedy that deficiency.

From the brown alga *Lobophora variegata* - a tropical seaweed especially dominant in the Caribbean - the investigators have isolated a potent new compound they call lobophorolide. In laboratory tests, small quantities of it stunted the growth of two marine fungi that cause disease in marine plants.

Nevertheless, lobophorolide had no effect on a pathogenic bacterium, and did not repel herbivorous fishes. Kubanek and her team think other compounds may pick up where this one leaves off. Algae may turn out to be underwater pharmacies, deploying a variety of medicines, each aimed at a different affliction.

Natural History - September, 2003.

192. According to the information in the article,

- a) some pesticides help plants fight diseases.
- b) the immune systems of plants often manufacture chemicals that fight diseases.
- c) chemicals can damage a plant's ability to fight diseases.
- d) as plants are not immune to diseases and parasites, they must protect themselves by producing chemicals,
- e) plants that produce chemicals to fight diseases and parasites must release those chemicals before the diseases and parasites have attacked.

193. In paragraph 1, the author of the article most likely writes "... and many exhortations to preserve biodiversity" because

- a) plants produce some chemical compounds that are poisonous to humans, and these must be studied.
- b) pharmacological research has so far concentrated almost exclusively on humans.
- c) traditional medicine makes no effort to preserve biodiversity.

d) biodiversity will undoubtedly form the basis for all pharmacological research in the future.

e) if biodiversity is not preserved, many plant chemical compounds of potentially great medicinal value could be lost.

194. According to the information in the article, which of the following helps explain why seaweed may be a good source of drugs?

- a) Though underwater, seaweed is abundant and easy to harvest.
- b) Though surrounded by pathogens and parasites, seaweed is almost always healthy.
- c) Seaweed has a structure similar to that of other medicinal plants.
- d) The chemical compounds produced by seaweed have a structure similar to that of the compounds produced by other plants.
- e) Biodiversity had become increasingly important for pharmacological research, and seaweed has a greater biodiversity than any other plant.

195. In paragraph 2, the phrase "... Kubanek and her team have begun to remedy that deficiency" most likely means the same as which of the following?

- a) Kubanek and her team have made some progress in understanding the protective chemical compounds that marine plants produce.
- b) Kubanek and her team have started to understand how to correct chemical imbalances in seaweed.
- c) Kubanek and her team are now testing marine-plant chemical compounds on human subjects.
- d) Kubanek and her team have discovered that certain deficiencies in human immune systems can be remedied by the application of seaweed chemical compounds.
- e) With their vast knowledge of marine plant chemical defenses, Kubanek and her team have begun to manufacture medicine applicable to both plants and humans.

196. The author of the article expresses the possibility that

- a) lobophorolide may have no practical application in repelling human pathogens.
- b) seaweed may produce a variety of chemical compounds, each designed to repel a specific pathogen or parasite.
- c) seaweed chemical defenses may be more practical - and more valuable - than plant chemical defenses.
- d) *lobophora variegata* may be one of the world's most valuable sources of chemical defense compounds.

- e) the diseases that attack humans could be defeated if scientists fully understood the chemical defense systems of seaweed.

(UFPB) Texto para as questões de 197 a 199.

Multiculturalism is an attractive and persuasive notion. It suggests a human being whose identifications and loyalties transcend the boundaries of nationalism and whose commitments are pinned to a larger vision of the global community. Nation, culture, and society exert tremendous influence on each of our lives, structuring our values, engineering our view of the world, and patterning our responses to experience. Human beings cannot hold themselves apart from some form of cultural influence. No one is culture free. Yet, the conditions of contemporary history are such that we may now be on the threshold of a new kind of person, a person who is socially and psychologically a product of the interweaving of cultures in this century.

The multicultural person is, then, intellectually and emotionally committed to the basic unity of all human beings while at the same time recognizing, legitimizing, accepting, and appreciating the differences that exist between people of different cultures. This new kind of person cannot be defined by the languages he or she speaks, the number of countries he or she has visited, nor by the number of personal international contacts that have been made. Nor is he or she defined by profession, place of residence, or cognitive sophistication. Instead, the multicultural person is recognized by a configuration of outlooks and world-view, by how the universe as a dynamically moving process is incorporated, by the way the interconnectedness of life is reflected in thought and action, and by the way this woman or man remains open to the imminence of experience.

Adapted from <http://www.eyeofthestormleadership.com/pg12.cfm>.

197. Choose the question that is answered in the first paragraph of the text.

- a) What makes people have a different understanding of the world?
- b) How does multiculturalism limit our social experiences?
- c) Why can human beings be attracted to one another?
- d) How often do people structure their values?
- e) To what extent has the global community denied nationalism?

198. The text suggests that a multicultural person is someone who has

- a) made personal international contacts.
- b) accepted the idea of visiting a foreign country.
- c) embodied a multiplicity of psychological realities.
- d) developed a new view of culture and society.
- e) transcended his or her own concept of technology.

199 - Read the following statements.

- I. Contemporary history has made it difficult to change cultural behaviour.
- II. All human beings have somehow been affected by other cultures.
- III. Multiculturalism implies the idea of people committed to their own culture.

According to the text, the correct statement(s) is (are) only

- a) I
- b) II
- c) III
- d) I and II
- e) II and III

(UFRJ) Texto para as questões de 200 a 204.

Mosquito Magnet

- 1 Don't spend the summer covered in bug spray or trapped indoors. Enjoy your backyard protected by the Mosquito Magnet®. American Biophysics Corp. has been manufacturing effective
- 5 surveillance equipment tested by the USDA and other government agencies using our patented Counterflow Technology™ for over a decade. In consulting with these agencies we developed the only effective, biting insect trap for consumer
- 10 use. The Mosquito Magnet® mimics a human by emitting a plume of carbon dioxide (CO₂), heat and moisture, and an additional attractant, octenol. This precise combination is irresistible to female mosquitoes (the ones that bite), no-see-
- 15 urns, biting midges, black flies, and sandflies. As the mosquito approaches hoping for a human, it is quietly vacuumed into a net where it dehydrates and dies. Silent, odourless, no mess. By using the Mosquito Magnet® continuously throughout the
- 20 mosquito season, you will be able to capture both day- and-night-biting mosquitoes, thereby drastically reducing the mosquito population in your yard.

Available: <http://dsc.discovery.mosquitomagnet.com/usda.html>. Captured 27/06/2003.

200. In the sentence, "... a plume of carbon...", line 11, the underlined word is used

- a) positively. d) figuratively.
- b) decoratively. e) concretely.
- c) illustratively.

201- The ad explains that the equipment will reduce the mosquito population by

- a) capturing. d) sticking.
- b) capture. e) poisoning.
- c) drugging.

2 0 2 . One of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage for the users of the machine:

- a) odourless. d) attraction.
- b) noise. e) registration.
- c) tidiness.

2 0 3 - This text shows us the female mosquitoes are the only that

- a) bite. d) mimic.
- b) approach. e) lay.
- c) dehydrate.

204- The mosquitoes are vacuumed when they come close to

- a) observe the mime.
- b) follow the track.
- c) seek for a human.
- d) emit carbon dioxide.
- e) imitate a human.

(FGV-SP) Texto para as questões de 205 a 209.

Lost Time

Prior to the First World War, when the area that is now Iraq was part of the Ottoman Empire, excavations by foreign archaeologists were carried out under permits issued in Istanbul. Mid-nineteenth-century excavators were allowed to export whatever they wished. That is how the British Museum and the Louvre acquired the bulk of their renowned Mesopotamian collections. Stung by the empire's loss of irreplaceable treasures, and anxious to establish Istanbul as a center for the study of ancient art, the Ottoman statesman Hamdi Bey founded the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1881. Thereafter, foreign archaeologists were obliged to share their discoveries with the museum.

After the First World War, Iraq became a separate state, initially administered by Britain. With the energetic guidance of a British official, Gertrude Bell, who advocated that antiquities be retained by the country of origin, the Iraq Museum was founded in 1923 in Baghdad. A decade later, Iraq began to take charge of its own patrimony. A law enacted in 1936 decreed that all the country's antiquities more than 200 years old were the property of the state; amendments in the 1970s eliminated the Ottoman tradition of dividing finds with their excavators. The Iraq Museum, in the heart of downtown Baghdad, now began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world.

At the time of the 1991 Gulf War, archaeology was undergoing an extraordinary revival in Iraq. Dozens of foreign and Iraqi teams were working at an unprecedented rate. When Iraq invaded Kuwait in the summer of 1990, virtually all archaeological activity ceased, and the war and subsequent imposition of UN sanctions have left Iraq's patrimony in peril. Not only is almost no money available for the preservation of antiquities, but some Iraqi citizens, squeezed between ruinous inflation and shortages of basic necessities, have turned to looting and selling artifacts from excavated and unexcavated sites and even from museums.

JOHN MALCOLM RUSSELL
June 2003 NATURAL HISTORY

2 0 5 - Which of the following best explains a difference in Ottoman archaeological regulations before and after 1881 ?

- a) Before 1881, the finder of archaeological items could take them out of the country; after 1881, the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul had to receive part of what was discovered.
- b) Before 1881, preference was given to British and French archaeologists; after 1881, that preference was abolished.
- c) Before 1881, the Ottoman government issued permits for foreign archaeologists to excavate; after 1881, such permits were issued by the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul.
- d) Before 1881, any archaeological treasure could leave the country; after 1881, only artifacts of relatively low historical value were permitted to leave.
- e) Before 1881, foreign archaeologists were allowed to work independently; after 1881, their excavations had to be supervised by Ottoman officials.

206 - Which of the following is most likely one reason why the Iraq Museum, as mentioned in paragraph 2, "began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world"?

- a) The British ended their control of the Iraqi government.
- b) The Iraq Museum finally decided to adopt Gertrude Bell's policies regarding the retention of antiquities in their country of origin.
- c) An Iraqi law enacted in 1936 decreed that over 200 kinds of antiquities were now the property of the state.
- d) Interest in Iraqi archaeology boomed before the First World War.
- e) Iraq finally abolished the Ottoman policy of allowing archaeologists to keep a part of what they found.

207. According to the information in the article, if in recent years some of Iraq's archaeological treasures have disappeared from sites and museums, one reason is probably the

- a) basic dishonesty and barbarity of the Iraqi people.
- b) brutality and anti-cultural attitude of the Iraqi government.
- c) failure of American military officials to provide adequate protection for Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the recent war.
- d) hard life of the Iraqi people.
- e) deliberate destruction of some of Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the 1991 Gulf War.

208 - This article could most likely be considered

- a) a passionate appeal to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony.
- b) an impartial account of progress in Iraqi archaeology followed by war and destruction.
- c) a strong defense of Iraqi cultural nationalism.
- d) an extensive examination of both the importance of archaeology and of the destructive effects of war.
- e) one man's personal history of the failed attempt to preserve Iraq's cultural patrimony.

209. The title of the article, Lost Time, most likely refers to the

- a) disappearance of Ottoman archaeological traditions in modern-day Iraq.
- b) impossibility of carrying out Gertrude Bell's objectives.
- c) deterioration and even disappearance of many of the archaeological treasures of Iraq.

d) joint American-Iraqi effort to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony after the 1991 Gulf war.

e) effort to build a world-class archaeological museum in Baghdad.

(UFOP-MG) Texto para as questões de 210 a 216.

Personal time your health

Ian K. Smith, M.D.

Some Schooling on Back

Doctors are concerned that looking cool hurting kids. Here are some ideas to avoid

Taking a cue from classmates, I finally got a large, wide-strapped bag with a third strap that wrapped around the hips. It wasn't chic but it did wonders for my sore muscles - and note taking.

That was a first-hand lesson in how the wrong backpack, or carrying one improperly, can lead to serious problems. According to the U.S. Consumer

Product Safety Commission, 5,900 kids were treated at hospital emergency rooms, clinics and doctors' offices last year for sprains and strains directly caused by backpacks. Indeed, such injuries are so widespread that more than 70% of physicians surveyed by the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons listed backpacks as a potential clinical problem for children, and 58% said they had treated patients for pain caused by heavy backpacks.

How to avoid such problems? Like my classmates, you can choose bags that have wide, padded straps and a belt. That will help transfer some of the weight from the back and shoulders to the hips. You should also tighten both straps firmly, so the pack rests about two inches above your waist. Also, remember to pack your bag with the heaviest items closest to your back and to bend both knees when you pick it up.



AVOID ACHING MUSCLES: Your backpack and its cargo shouldn't total more than 20% of your body weight

How much should you stuff into your pack? That depends on your size and strength, but the rule of thumb is not to exceed 20% of your body weight. So if a child weighs 100 lbs., the backpack and its load shouldn't be more than 20 lbs. This applies to adults as well. For smaller children, the percentage should be scaled down, depending on the child's size and weight. One hint: make frequent trips to your locker to exchange books between classes.

In: TIME, SEPTEMBER 10, 2001. p. 64.

210. According to most doctors surveyed by the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, incorrect backpacking:

- a) is not supposed to cause pain in children.
- b) has caused many patients to be treated.
- c) has not been a serious clinical problem.
- d) has been a serious problem for adults.

211. One of the author's suggestions to avoid injury is:

- a) do lots of physical exercises.
- b) don't use backpacks with a belt.
- c) always use single-strap backpacks.
- d) bend your knees to pick your bag up.

212. The best conclusion of the statement "make frequent trips to your locker to exchange books between classes" is:

- a) students should go to the locker several times.
- b) students should preferably carry less weight.
- c) students usually have a locker at school.
- d) books are usually left in the locker.

213. An appropriate backpack should:

- a) have three straps and a belt.
- b) just have a single strap and a belt.
- c) be fashionable and look quite cool.
- d) load up to 20% of a person's weight.

214- What's the purpose of the belt in the backpack?

- a) to transfer some of the weight to the hips.
- b) to fasten the straps of the backpack firmly.
- c) to make users feel that they are fashionable.
- d) to avoid body pain caused by heavy backpacks.

215. All items below are symptoms caused by carrying a heavy backpack except:

- a) sprains and strains.
- b) aching arm and shoulder.
- c) note taking.
- d) sore muscles.

210- The central idea of the text is:

- a) caution hints about the use of backpacks.
- b) materials that can be carried in backpacks.
- c) the coolest and most up-to-date backpacks.
- d) treatments for injuries caused by backpacks.

(Unisinos-RS) Texto para as questões de 217 a 219.

Graffiti on the Berlin Wall

- 1 In 1999, we will celebrate the decennial of the
- 2 Berlin Wall opening and in the sequel as well
- 3 the joining of forces of both citizens of East and
- 4 West Berlin to make vanish in no time this loathed
- 5 symbol of communist GDR potentates. Nothing
- 6 has been left but a few parts now serving a warning
- 7 for future generations. (...)
- 8 The Berlin Wall is history. For more than 28 years,
- 9 the Berlin Wall stamped everyday life of the people
- 10 in East and West Berlin and then vanished as quickly
- 11 as it once had been built. With the World's longest
- 12 canvas - as it was called by the graffiti artists -,
- 13 the innumerable maxims, epigrams and pictures
- 14 sprayed, painted and sketched by the committed
- 15 youth from all over the world disappeared as well.
- 16 Only the pictures taken of those pictures will last
- 17 as reminiscent of a sad story in the book of Berlin's
- 18 eventful history. Long before the Wall physically
- 19 vanished, the young artists erased the Wall from
- 20 our mind thus anticipating future reality.

Dieter Krone (Berliner Mauer. Leichlingen: Dieter Krone Verlag, 1998.)

217. Thus in line 20 means

- a) in this way. d) so that.
- b) though. e) even though.
- c) that.

218. The only sentence that is NOT correct referring to the text is

- a) Graffiti erased the Wall from people's mind.
- b) The Wall disappeared and only the last pictures will remain.
- c) Art anticipated reality erasing the Wall.
- d) The pictures taken of the graffiti tell the story of more than 28 years.
- e) The Wall and the graffiti disappeared.

219. The active voice of *the longest canvas - as it was called by the graffiti artists* is

- a) Graffiti artists had called it the longest canvas.
- b) The longest canvas - as the graffiti artists called it.
- c) The longest canvas - as the graffiti were called.
- d) As the longest canvas was called by the graffiti artists.
- e) Graffiti artists called the longest canvas.

(Mack-SP) Texto para as questões 220 e 221.

The New York Times

HEALTH

Study Tracks Why Eating Less Extends Life

By REUTERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 - Scientists say they have made progress in understanding why eating less leads to longer life. Studies of yeast, rodents and other organisms found that drastically cutting calories extended life, and researchers are trying to find out how that happens. They hope to develop drugs to mimic the effect in humans.

In a report in the current issue of the journal *Science*, the researchers said studies of fruit flies showed that an enzyme called Rpd3 histone deacetylase is probably vital.

"If you decrease the level of enzyme without eating less, you still get life span extension," said Stewart Frankel, a scientist at Yale and the senior author of the study.

In the study, flies with genetic mutations that brought lower levels of the enzyme lived significantly longer than normal. With a low-calorie diet as well, they lived 41 percent longer.

Dr. Frankel cautioned that a drug to safely produce the effect in people may be years away.

One drug, phenylbutyrate, is thought to lower the Rpd3 enzyme, Dr. Frankel said. An earlier study showed that it extended the lives of fruit flies. Blanka Rogina and Stephen Helfand of the University of Connecticut Health Center helped in the study.

www.nytimes.com

220. According to the text above, the information which is considered wrong is:

- a) It might take a long time before some kind of medicine can extend somebody's life.
- b) Fruit flies have been used in scientific researches.
- c) Even if you don't eat less, you can still live longer by decreasing the level of enzyme.

- d) Scientists can now fully explain why eating less leads to longer life.
- e) Life span extension has also worried some scientists at the University of Connecticut.

221 • The sentence which is closest in meaning to "One drug is thought to lower the Rpd3 enzyme," Dr. Frankel said' is:

- a) Earlier studies showed that the Rpd3 enzyme used to be lowered by a certain drug.
- b) One special drug thought the Rpd3 lowered the enzyme produced by Dr. Frankel.
- c) Dr. Frankel thought the Rpd3 enzyme used to lower one special drug.
- d) Lowering the Rpd3 enzyme was thought by Dr. Frankel to reduce the power of one drug.
- e) Dr. Frankel showed in some of his studies that Rpd3 enzyme can lower specific kinds of drugs.

(PUC-MG) Texto para as questões de 222 a 226.

At the dawn of the 20th century, illnesses such as cancer, heart disease, kidney disease, cirrhosis, pneumonia, cholera, diphtheria, tuberculosis and even the flu were relentless killers. Some victims might live a normal lifespan, although in disability and pain; some might even recover entirely. But survival was doubtful. The hospital was a place where people went to die, not to be cured.

Today the medical landscape has been transformed beyond recognition. The drugs are smarter, the surgical tools more powerful, the diagnostic tests astonishingly precise. Today most of the deadliest diseases of 1900 are routinely cured or managed, and it's the choice not to be hospitalized that's often a decision to give up on life.

But curing disease is only part of what makes modern medicine so remarkable - and maybe not the most important part. Triumphant over sickness is a wonderful thing, but it's far better never to get sick at all. And while some scientists have become famous with ever more dramatic chemical and surgical interventions, others have been working quietly to prevent disease in the first place.

The new science of prevention is based on discoveries related to how the body works at all levels, from gross anatomy to molecular biology. Equally important, researchers are beginning to understand how the body's systems - immune, nervous, endocrine - affect one another. Scientists have uncovered secrets about how exercise and nutrition can delay everything from heart disease to ageing. They're working on

vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB and even cancer. They're learning - most recently in the post-Sept. 11 anthrax attacks - how the judicious use of antibiotics can prevent disaster (and how abusing those medicines can cause it). In the wake of America's crash course on bioterrorism, they're pushing to revitalize the nation's once powerful public health network-the early-warning system that can keep us safe from microbes, both natural and weaponized.

(By LEMONICK, Michael D. In: Time, Latin American Edition, January 21, 2002, p. 31. Adapted.)

2 2 2 - The central idea of the text concerns the:

- a) precision of diagnosis.
- b) discovery of vaccines.
- c) prevention of illnesses.
- d) effectiveness of interventions.

The major aim of modern medicine is to:

- a) intensify research into nutrition.
- b) keep people in perfect health.
- c) treat patients out of the hospital.
- d) devise better surgical weapons.

2 2 4 - TO avoid diseases, scientists depend mostly on the understanding of:

- a) the body's systems and their relationships.
- b) high levels of molecular biology.
- c) all the principles of gross anatomy.
- d) some limitations in the use of antibiotics.

2 2 3 - The September 11 attacks have helped scientists know more about:

- a) microbes.
- b) vaccines.
- c) bioterrorism.
- d) antibiotics.

2 2 6 - Bioterrorism has caused a revival of the importance of the American:

- a) tradition in medical research.
- b) fashion of exercise and nutrition.
- c) public health preventive system.
- d) scientific weapons to avoid disaster

(UFPE) Texto para as questões de 227 a 229.

Silly questions, brilliant answers

Several years ago, Masaru Ibuka, the chairman of Sony, was at a company planning meeting. Suddenly he had a brilliant idea. He stopped the meeting and asked everyone present what would

happen if Sony removed the recording function and speaker and sold headphones with a tape player instead. Almost everyone thought he was crazy. Still Iuka kept thinking about his idea and worked at refining it. The result of course, turned out to be the wildly successful Sony Walkman.

Good ideas often start with a really silly question. Bill Bowerman was making breakfast one day. As he stood there making waffles for his son, he wondered what would happen if he poured rubber into his waffle iron. Later he tried it and the result looked something like the bottom of most sports shoes we see today. Still, when he took this idea to several existing shoe companies, he was literally laughed at. In fact, every single company turned him down. Though rather discouraged, Bowerman persevered and went on to form his own company, making Nike athletic shoes.

Sometimes good ideas grow out of frustration. When Fred Smith was a student at Yale University, he had some paperwork that he needed to have delivered across the country the next day. Smith was amazed to find out that overnight delivery was impossible. He sat for a long while wondering why. Why couldn't there be a reliable overnight mail delivery service? He decided to design one. Smith did just that and turned his design into a class project. His business professor gave him only a C for his efforts. However, Smith was not through. He refined the ideas in that class project and eventually turned them into one of the first and most successful overnight mail services in the world - FedEx.

RICHARDS, Jack, C; SANDY, Chuck. Passages. U.S.A., Cambridge, 1998.

2 2 7 - According to the text, *Why didn't people believe the new ideas?*

- a) Because they looked funny and people weren't used to it.
- b) Because people are normally jealous.
- c) Because the ideas were not old.
- d) Because they were successful ideas.
- e) Because the first person was in a meeting, the second one was making breakfast and the third one was a student at Yale University.

2 2 8 . When can we say an idea is silly?

- a) When it is fantastic.
- b) When it is Sony walkman, Nike athletic shoes and FedEx overnight delivery.
- c) When it is brilliant.
- d) When it is sympathetic.
- e) When it is fool.

229- Why are Sony, Nike and FedEx called multinational companies?

- a) Because they are American.
- b) Because they operate in Brazil.
- c) Because they operate in different countries.
- d) Because they are very good ideas.
- e) Because they make shoes, walkman and overnight delivery.

(UFPB) Texto para as questões 230 e 231.

Ask women what disease they fear most, and the vast majority will answer: breast cancer. They may even cite the ominous statistic that 1 in 8 women will develop breast cancer at some point in her life. But what most women don't realize is that they actually have far more to fear from heart disease, which will strike 1 out of every 3. More than 2 million European women die each year of cardiovascular disease - that's 43% of all deaths - making their hearts, not breast cancer (with 5% of deaths annually), their n. 1 killer.

Women and heart disease? Better believe it. For while most people still think of cardiovascular trouble as mainly a man's problem, the reality is that heart disease has never discriminated between the sexes. In fact, for a variety of complex reasons, the condition is more often fatal in women than in men and is more likely to leave women severely disabled by a stroke or congestive heart failure. True, women don't usually start showing signs until their 60s - about 10 years after men first develop symptoms. And hormones seem to play a protective role in women before menopause. But the common belief that premenopausal women are immune to heart problems is just plain wrong. In Britain alone, heart disease kills over 1,500 women younger than 45 each year.

Time, August 11, 2003.

230. The text says that

- a) breast cancer has been women's top killer.
- b) men tend to experience heart attacks earlier than women.
- c) hormones protect women over sixty from heart disease.
- d) men's cardiovascular systems demand more special attention than women's.
- e) women but not men may be disabled by heart failure.

231- In the word *severely* the ending *ly* is a suffix. Which pair of words below is also formed by suffixes?

- a) reality / protective
- b) develop / realize
- c) statistic / disease
- d) symptom / condition
- e) annually / immune

(FGV-SP) Texto para as questões de 232 a 236.

Sweet Nothing

They may be suffering drought, famine and tyranny; they may be constantly on the verge of war with their far more numerous neighbours, the Ethiopians; but the people of Eritrea only seem to care about *one* thing. Their *country has run out of sugar*.

Nobody knows how it happened. (There is no free press in Eritrea, so no one knows much for sure.) One theory is that the government, aiming to prevent sugar wholesalers from making a profit, introduced so much new red tape that they stopped importing the stuff. Prices tripled. Rationing was introduced. Soon sugar became unobtainable at any price. Eritreans are used to hardship, but this has made life intolerable.

Sugar is the only luxury many Eritreans enjoy. Qat, a hallucinogenic plant popular in neighbouring countries, is banned. Alcohol is expensive. The state television is not worth watching, even if you have electricity. Eritreans get their buzz from strong, sugary coffee.

They consume it with great ceremony, much as genteel Japanese people do tea. Even the simplest homes have the necessary paraphernalia for a coffee ceremony. The ritual is held twice a day in most homes, and can last for hours. Beans are ground and roasted, then brewed over a small charcoal burner. Tiny cups, half-filled with sugar and topped up with thick, black coffee are handed round, along with sugared popcorn. The process is repeated three times. It is rude to leave early.

Sugar is an essential part of Eritrean life. Women bring lovingly gift-wrapped bags of it to weddings and baptisms. In the parched and barren countryside, children are weaned on sugared water. Veterans of the country's 30-year liberation war recall that even when other supplies dried up, there was somehow always sugar for the troops.

Given all this, it seems extraordinary that the government should now allow it to run out.

Sadly, since its current policy appears to be to stifle private enterprise, sugar will probably not be the last thing Eritrea runs short of.

The Economist. February 21 st 2004.

232. Which of the following is not mentioned, either explicitly or implicitly, in paragraph 1 ?

- a) The people of Ethiopia and Eritrea are constantly fighting wars against each other.
- b) Ethiopia's population is larger than Eritrea's.
- c) The people of Eritrea have experienced hunger.
- d) Sugar is extremely important to the people of Eritrea.
- e) Sugar is unavailable in Eritrea.

233. The article provides information to support which of the following statements?

- a) The people of Eritrea drink coffee the way other people drink water - often and at any time of the day or night.
- b) Without sugar Eritrea's coffee ritual will be forgotten.
- c) In Eritrea's homes, it takes hours every day to grind and roast coffee beans.
- d) The people of Eritrea make a point of drinking coffee three times a day.
- e) The drinking of coffee in Eritrea is done in a special preparation and consumption ritual that follows certain traditional steps.

234. Which of the following can you infer from the information in the article?

- a) In Eritrea sugar is a necessity, not a luxury.
- b) Eritrea's economy is based on sugar.
- c) Sugar is the main ingredient in the Eritrean diet.
- d) Normally, Eritrea must import sugar in order to satisfy internal demand.
- e) If they are deprived of sugar, Eritrean soldiers refuse to fight.

235. With which of the following would the author of the article most likely agree?

- a) There is a good chance that other Eritrean consumer goods besides sugar will also disappear.
- b) The disappearance of sugar in Eritrea shows that free-market capitalism can hurt rather than help a primitive economy.
- c) A demand for luxury consumer goods can distort an emerging market.
- d) The Eritrean government believes that the consumption of too much sugar can be as harmful as the consumption of too much alcohol.
- e) Without the addition of a lot of sugar, Eritrean coffee is undrinkable.

236. Which of the following would the author of the article most likely use to describe the Eritrean government?

- a) Tyrannical and bloodthirsty
- b) Austere and careful
- c) incompetent and misguided
- d) Fanatical and ideological
- e) Fair and impartial

(UES-PI) Texto para as questões de 237 a 239.

The penace of pirates

1 America, land of free, is also home of the caged.
2 With nearly two million people under federal,
3 state, and local lockup, we're the world's No 1
4 nation of incarceration, the leading warehouse
5 of warm bodies. Percentage-wise we can more
6 human sardines than any Western democracy,
7 dictatorship, rogue state, or desert monarchy. A
8 recent editorial in *The Economist* compared
9 the U.S. to early Australia, implying that we're
10 regressing into a vast penal colony.

(Vanity Fair, October, 2002, p. 182.)

237. Reading the text above you may conclude that

- a) there are more prisoners in America than in any other Western State.
- b) America has a very flexible criminal justice.
- c) last year America became the No 1, the best, justice system among the Western countries.
- d) in America nearly two million people work as a federal, state, or local judges.
- e) America's police force is the most efficient one.

238. Why did *The Economist* compare America to early Australia?

- a) Because the levels of violence are similar.
- b) Because both countries are known as home of the caged.
- c) Because the countries keep good federal, state, and local lockups.
- d) Because of the capacity of the ex-British colonies to build vast penal facilities.
- e) Because Australia used to be a penal colony and America is becoming one.

239- The text informs that there is/are

- a) two million people in prisons in the U.S.
- b) more than two million people in prisons in the U.S.
- c) a number close to two million people in prisons in the U.S.

- d) less than two million people in prisons in the U.S.
- e) nearly two million people only in federal prisons in the U.S.

(UFC-SC) Texto para as questões de 240 a 244.

1 NEW YORK (AP*) - The majority of journalists who died in the line of duty during the last decade were killed in direct reprisal for their reporting, not while covering combat, according
 5 to the Committee to Protect Journalists - CPJ. The New York-based group, which annually publishes a report on the dangers faced by journalists around the world, stated that of the 389 journalists killed between 1992 and 2001,
 10 62 of them, 16 percent, died in cross fire, while 298, or 77 percent, were targeted for their work. Those who allegedly ordered a journalist's murder had been arrested and prosecuted in just 20 cases. The report also said that 1994
 15 was the deadliest year, when 66 journalists were killed.

* Associated Press

Adapted from: "Most journalists murdered in 1990s in reprisals, not combat"
 The Associated Press, June 3-10 and 14, 2002.
<http://www.dartcenter.org/News/news/061402.CPJreprisals.html>

HELPING VOCABULARY

in the line of duty (line 02): no exercício do trabalho

reprisal (line 03): represália

cross fire (line 10): fogo cruzado

be targeted (line 11): ser alvo, ser alvejado

allegedly (line 12): supostamente

240. The text can be given the title:

- a) "Press dangers"
- b) "The death of a journalist"
- c) "Journalist's death finally confirmed"
- d) "Journalists killed while covering combats"
- e) "Journalist's death calls for official investigation"

241. After reading lines 01-05, we may say that:

- a) less than half of the journalists who died in service during the 90s were killed in direct retaliation for their reporting.
- b) the majority of journalists who died in the line of duty during the 90s were killed for no apparent reason.

- c) more than half of the journalists who died in the line of duty during the 90s were killed covering combats.
- d) the majority of journalists who died in service during the 90s were killed because of their reporting.
- e) most journalists who died in service during the 90s were victimized in war conflicts.

242. According to the text, the Committee to Protect Journalists:

- a) releases annual reports on the dangers experienced by journalists.
- b) reports entirely and solely on the dangers journalists face while covering combats.
- c) publishes detailed annual reports exclusively on retaliation for journalists' reporting.
- d) gives support to a New York-based group by publishing its annual reports.
- e) helps to arrest and prosecute journalists' murderers.

243. Complete the sentence:

_____ during the 90s remain unsolved.

- a) The killings of 20 journalists
- b) The majority of journalists' killings
- c) Less than 16% of journalists' killings all over the world
- d) Half of the killings of journalists all over the world
- e) The deaths of 389 journalists

244. According to the New York-based group, 1994 was _____ any other year in the decade.

- a) as much as deadly as d) deadlier than
- b) not as deadly as e) so deadly as
- c) less deadly than

(UECE) Texto para as questões de 245 a 249.

An English Journalist

- 1 Mr. John Smith is English and his wife is French.
- 2 They live in England in a beautiful house in the
- 3 Countryside. Mr. And Mrs. Smith have a son and
- 4 a daughter. The daughter lives at home and the
- 5 son is a student at university.
- 6 Mr. Smith is a journalist. He writes for a famous
- 7 London newspaper. He writes articles about
- 8 restaurants. He likes his job every much. He
- 9 usually writes about English restaurants. But
- 10 when he travels, he writes about the restaurants
- 11 that he visits.

12 Mr. Smith travels, to many different countries:
 13 Italy, Austria, Portugal, Spain, etc. But when he is
 14 on Holidays, he goes to France with his wife. They
 15 go there to visit friends and his wife's relatives.
 16 Besides, he loves French food!

- 245.** Mr. Smith's wife comes from
- a) England
 - b) France
 - c) Italy
 - d) Portugal

- 246.** Mr. Smith
- a) works for a newspaper
 - b) has a restaurant
 - c) doesn't like his job
 - d) never writes articles

- 247.** Their house is in
- a) a big city
 - b) London
 - c) a restaurant
 - d) the country

- 248.** Mr. Smith
- a) never travels with his wife
 - b) only goes to Portugal and Italy
 - c) goes to France in the holidays
 - d) dislikes French food

- 249-** Escolha o numeral que concorda com o mês do ano:
- a) September is the tenth month of the year
 - b) February is the third month of the year
 - c) May is the fourth month of the year
 - d) January is the first month of the year

(Furg-RS) Texto para as questões de 250 a 259.

War and oil

1 Control over oil is a central motivation for Bush
 2 administration's military confrontation with Iraq. The
 3 unilateralist nature of the US' new security stance in
 4 post-September 11 th world has become inexorably
 5 linked with the importance of controlling oil.
 6 The dependence of the economy on oil forces US
 7 foreign policy to equate control of oil with
 8 its "vital interest". Two thirds of the world's oil
 9 supplies are in the Persian Gulf, making control
 10 and influence in this region crucial.
 11 The fight to control oil has increased global
 12 conflict. The production and use of it has

13 destabilized governments and had an antidemocratic
 14 influence on oil producing countries. The use of oil
 15 is causing climate change, which poses the greatest
 16 environmental threat to our planet.

17 The global economy is underpinned by the use of
 18 fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil.

19 Securing control of these valuable resources has
 20 become a major drive for American foreign policy.
 21 Since becoming president George W. Bush has
 22 continually stated that the US faces an energy
 23 crisis. Although there is little proof, he has based
 24 many of his policies on this false understanding.
 25 The Bush Administration's response to the "energy
 26 crisis" has concentrated on the supply side, with
 27 no attempt to reduce an ever-increasing domestic
 28 demand for oil.

29 Oil companies' contributions to the Republican
 30 Party in the 2000 election cycle totaled more
 31 than US\$1 million. Oil runs deep in the Bush
 32 administration.

33 Greenpeace believes that real security will only
 34 come about when we stop our global
 35 addiction to oil and transfer our resources to
 36 produce clean renewable energy.

Adapted from: [www.greenpeace.org/document/](http://www.greenpeace.org/document/waroniraq...)
 waroniraq..., 08/29/2003

GLOSSARY

stance: modo de pensar,	pose: apresentar-se
postura	underpin: escorar, apoiar
link: ligar	resource: recurso
equate: igualar	attempt: tentativa
supplies: reservas	addiction: hábito, vício
increase: aumentar	

- 250.** The text "War and Oil" shows us that the global addiction to oil brings the world
- a) total insecurity.
 - b) great security.
 - c) environmental security.
 - d) financial security.
 - e) energy security.

- 251.** The text was picked up from
- a) a magazine
 - b) the Internet
 - c) a newspaper
 - d) a leaflet
 - e) a book

2 5 2 . According to the information provided by the text which of the following sentences is FALSE?

- a) Oil companies supported the Republican Party in the 2000 elections.
- b) The use of fossil fuels isn't the greatest environmental threat to our planet.
- c) Greenpeace recommends using clean renewable energy.
- d) The Persian Gulf has two thirds of the world's oil supplies.
- e) Bush says that the US faces an energy crisis.

2 5 3 - Bush administration is concerned with

- a) reducing the demand for oil.
- b) reconsidering the demand for oil.
- c) supplying the demand for oil.
- d) producing clean renewable energy.
- e) transforming the global economy.

2 5 4 - Which is the reason why the global conflict has increased?

- a) The environmental threat.
- b) An anti-democratic influence.
- c) The climate changes.
- d) The fight to control oil.
- e) The 2000 election cycle.

2 5 5 . According to the sixth (6th) paragraph, "Oil runs deep in the Bush administration." Choose the best explanation for this statement.

- a) Bush was the owner of the biggest oil company during the 2000 elections.
- b) The Republican Party ran the oil companies during the 2000 elections.
- c) Bush paid more than US\$1 million to oil companies during the 2000 elections.
- d) Oil companies, the Republican Party and Bush had a bank during the 2000 elections.
- e) The Republican Party got more than US\$1 million from oil companies during 2000 elections.

2 5 6 . The conjunction ALTHOUGH (Line 23) suggests

- a) contrast
- b) doubt
- c) condition
- d) addition
- e) conclusion

257- Which of the words below ISN'T formed by J

a prefix?

- a) Renewable
- b) Becoming
- c) Unilateralist
- d) Destabilized
- e) Anti-democratic

2 5 8 . The word GREATEST (Line 15) is an adjective. In which degree has it been used?

- a) Superlative degree
- b) Positive degree
- c) Comparative degree, expressing superiority
- d) Comparative degree, expressing inferiority
- e) Comparative degree, expressing equality

2 5 9 - The best translation for the word POLICY (Line 20) is

- a) polícia
- b) policial
- c) política
- d) político
- e) politicagem

(Mack-SP) Texto para as questões de 260 a 263.

DISCOVER Vol. 24 N° 1 (January 2003)

Neuroscience Baby IQs Surprising

Two separate studies last year confirmed that infants are a lot smarter than we thought they were.

In the first study, psychologist Marie Cheour and colleagues at the University of Turku in Finland found that infants just two days old can distinguish anomalies in speech while they sleep. In an overnight experiment, 15 newborns slept while a computer played a common Finnish vowel repeatedly along with a sound that's never used in Finnish. A second group of infants heard nothing; a third group heard nonspeech sounds. The next morning, the researchers recorded the brain waves of all the groups as the computer played. Only those newborns exposed to the audio program of speech sounds during sleep showed a response to the anomalous vowels, suggesting that they had learned to discriminate between the two kinds of sounds while they slumbered.

In a second study, developmental psychologist György Gergely of the Hungarian Academy of Science in Budapest found that infants decide just how much to imitate. A 1988 study had shown that 14-month-old infants will imitate odd behavior - even the odd act of turning on a special lamp by touching it with the head. Gergely decided to

show two groups of infants that same act in two different contexts. When one group saw a woman turn on the lamp with her head while her hands were free, most imitated her. When another group saw the woman turn on the lamp with her head while using her hands to hold a blanket around her, most chose to turn on the lamp with their hands, not their head. They evidently figured the demonstrator in the second setting used her head only because her hands were not free. "It seems babies do a lot of figuring out of whether it is wise to imitate or not, based on their own situation," Gergely says.

(Ingfei Chen)

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260. According to the studies held by the psychologists:

- a) infants usually decide how Finish vowels are pronounced.
- b) the imitation performed by infants is not as accurate as the one done by adults.
- c) babies who heard nonspeech sounds were the smartest.
- d) infants can usually decide when and how to imitate someone doing something,
- e) proved that women can turn on a lamp with either their heads or their hands.

261. Choose the alternative that contains a synonym of the word "slumber":

- a) I brought him a hot drink, hoping it would send him to sleep.
- b) Opponents of the regime were systematically slaughtered.
- c) They sliced the air with their knives.
- d) I watched Peter squeeze the limes.
- e) With prices sliding fast, small computers are becoming popular.

262. The WRONG statement according to the text is:

- a) the woman used her head to turn on the light because her hands were holding a blanket.
- b) the computer used in the first study played two different sounds while some babies were sleeping.
- c) psychologist Marie Cheour is a Finnish doctor responsible for one of the studies on babies' IQ at the University of Turku.
- d) the first experiment took place during the night.
- e) the act of turning on a lamp with somebody's head is considered very unusual by the author.

263. The corresponding synonyms of the underlined words in "It seems babies do a lot of figuring out of whether it is wise to imitate or not" are:

- a) guessing; so
- b) understanding; if
- c) asking; though
- d) messing; although
- e) fussing; even so

(UFLA-MG) Texto para as questões de 264 a 266.

Discovering amazon rain forest's silver lining

By Larry Rohter

- 1 Apuri, Brazil - Many Brazilians have regarded the Amazon jungle as a barrier to progress that should be replaced as quickly as possible with ranches and farms. But in this remote corner of
- 5 Brazil's most isolated state, people increasingly see the rain forest as a solution to the region's chronic poverty.

In one sign of change, peasants are being encouraged to cultivate rubber and Brazil nut trees, the twin pillars of the economy here before major deforestation began in the 1970's.

Seeking to capitalize on the growing market in Brazil and abroad for environmentally friendly products, forest dwellers have also formed 15 cooperatives that have begun to produce high-end furniture, medicines derived from local plants and even condoms.

(CNN website - September 2002)

264. In line 10 the phrase "the twin pillars of the economy" refers to

- a) peasants.
- b) medicines and furniture.
- c) rubber and Brazil nut trees.
- d) ranches and farms.
- e) the major deforestation.

265. In line 6 the phrase "rain forest" refers to

- a) Amazon jungle.
- b) isolated state.
- c) barrier.
- d) chronic poverty.
- e) solution.

266. The expression "environmentally friendly products" in paragraph 3 means

- a) products that destroy the environment.
- b) high quality products.
- c) production of high demand products.
- d) products which are not harmful to the environment.
- e) products which can change the environment.

(AFA-SP) Read the text below and answer questions from 267 to 269.

Hail Mary

Hail Mary full of grace
the Lord is with thee
blessed are thou
among sinners
and blessed is thy
Womb Jesus.
Holy Mary Mother of God
Pray for our sinners now
And at the hour of our death
Amen.

- 267.** We can deduce from the text that it is
- I. A supplication in which we somehow emphasize our devotion to Jesus Christ.
 - II. A sermon in which someone who is godly declares his feeling for a devilish woman.
 - III. A pray in which a divineness is magnified.
 - IV. A piece of praise in which we clumsily beg forgiveness for our faults.
- The correct statement(s) according to the text is (are) only
- a) I and III.
 - b) II.
 - c) III and IV.
 - d) I, II and IV.

- 268.** How many different prepositions can you find in the text?
- a) four
 - b) five
 - c) six
 - d) seven

- 269.** Mark the option in which all the words have the same meaning of Holy.
- a) adorable / hale / devilish
 - b) hallowed / sacred / blessed
 - c) sanctified / venerable / renowned
 - d) renewable / vengeful / pious

(Unitau-SP) Texto para as questões de 270 a 272.

Hippocrates

Nationality: Greek
Dates: c. 460-c. 377BC
Hippocrates is often called 'the father of western medicine'. He lived in ancient Greece and founded an important medical school on the island of Kos over 2,000 years ago. At that time, doctors - and

Hippocrates was no exception - understood very little about the causes of **illness**. What Hippocrates did understand, though, was the importance of hygiene, rest and a good diet. He also observed his patients very **carefully** and wrote notes about their diseases. Books based on these notes influenced other doctors for centuries. In fact, even today, doctors still have to obey 'the Hippocratic Oath'. This is a list of 'dos and don'ts', which describe a doctor's duty to his or her patients. One of Hippocrates' most **surprising** medical discoveries was aspirin, which he found in the bark of willow trees. We think of aspirin as a twentieth-century **painkiller**, but Hippocrates used it to help his patients over 2,500 years ago.

(Mind and Body Dossier - Macmillan Publishing Limited 1994)

- 270.** The suffixes in the following words (in bold typeface) correspond to:
- ILLNESS - CAREFULLY - SURPRISING - PAINKILLER
- a) noun / adverb / verb / verb.
 - b) adjective / adverb / adjective / verb.
 - c) adjective / adjective / verb / noun.
 - d) noun / adverb / verb / noun.
 - e) noun / adverb / adjective / noun.

- 271-** Select the alternative that does not correspond to the text above.
- a) Hippocrates surprisingly discovered aspirin in the bark of willow trees and used it to help his patients.
 - b) Hippocrates understood very little about the causes of illnesses.
 - c) Aspirin is a twentieth-century painkiller and has never been used before that.
 - d) Books based on Hippocrates' notes on his observations of his patients have influenced doctors for centuries.
 - e) What Hippocrates did acknowledge, though, was the importance of hygiene, rest and a good diet.

- 272.** Select the alternative that contains the reference to the pronouns in bold in the following sentence, extracted from the text above:
- "**This** is a list of 'dos and don'ts', which describe a doctor's duty to **his** or her patients."
- a) 'the Hippocratic Oath'; doctor
 - b) list; doctor
 - c) 'the Hippocratic Oath'; patients
 - d) Hippocrates' notes; doctor
 - e) list; Hippocrates

(UNIFEI-MG) As questões de 273 a 275 referem-se ao trecho abaixo, extraído da revista *Reader's Digest*.

Finders Keepers? (Eric Felten)

Reader's Digest set out to discover just what people would do. Editors of the magazine dropped temptation in the path of unsuspecting people. We "lost" more than 1100 wallets to see just how many would be returned. Each contained up to \$50 in local currency, but also a name and phone number so that the finder would have no trouble returning the billfold - presuming the finder wanted to return it. Then we sat back and watched.

2 7 3 - Cada carteira usada no estudo continha:

- a) Just \$50.
- b) More than \$50.
- c) No more than \$50.
- d) At least \$50.

2 7 4 - Wallets were left on public places, where they could be easily lost. Which choice below does not bring both acceptable places?

- a) Sidewalks and phone booths.
- b) In front of office buildings and churches.
- c) Discount stores and someone's backyard.
- d) Parking lots and restaurants.

275- Os resultados deste estudo mostraram que três motivos principais levaram as pessoas a devolverem as carteiras encontradas. Os motivos detectados foram:

- *matters of faith,*
- *principles learned at home,*
- *the fact that it could happen to you.*

Qual das explicações abaixo provavelmente não foi citada por ninguém que participou da pesquisa?

- a) "Honesty is the most important thing a child can learn."
- b) "Being a Muslim, I'm aware of temptation and how to overcome it."
- c) "I put in long hours and I know how hard one must work to earn that much."
- d) "What if there is a hidden camera somewhere? I don't want to make a fool of myself."

276. (FMTM-MG) No texto abaixo, cada asterisco indica a falta de uma palavra. Que opção seria a indicada para completar o texto?

Totally Feline Boutique

(*) for Cat Lovers and
the Cats (*) Own (*)
Pure Bred Registered Kittens
Jewelry, Clothing, Collectibles
and Unique Objects des Cat!

212 888 CATS

244 E. 60th St. New York City

One Block From Bloomingdales

- a) Everybody / that / they
- b) Everywhere / whom / their
- c) Everything/ who /them
- d) Every one / which / theirs
- e) Everyone / whose / themselves

(Faap-SP) Leia o texto abaixo extraído da revista Reader's Digest de set/95 e responda às perguntas 277 e 278.

Lonesome Cowgirl. I accompanied my husband on a trip to Houston and noticed that people of all ages were dressed like "urban cowboys". To get in the spirit of things, I bought a cowboy hat, skirt and boots.

However, the next day when I ventured out in my "Texas" gear, I couldn't find anyone dressed the way I was. I mentioned this at the hotel gift shop and salesclerk said, "Oh, honey, the rodeo was in town. It left yesterday."

277. The lady in the text wanted "to get in the spirit of things". She:

- a) wanted to know everything in the city very well
- b) wanted to know more about the "urban cowboys"
- c) wanted to know more about the place and the rodeo
- d) wanted to take part in the rodeo
- e) wanted to look like the local people

278- "... I couldn't find anyone dressed the way I was." Means:

- a) she could hardly find anyone in "cowboy" costumes
- b) she could find no one in "cowboy" costumes
- c) she found somebody in "cowboy" costumes
- d) she found anybody wearing "cowboy" costumes
- e) she couldn't find anybody wearing "normal" clothes

(UFPB) Text for questions from 279 to 281.

- Being an international couple, one from England and the other from Brazil, makes Mike and Simone's relationship very interesting. Talking about her experience in a foreign country, she says:

"There are some cultural differences that we had to learn day after day. We still have a lot more to find out, and I consider it to enrich both of us. I have to admit that I used to 'compare' our differences and it could cause arguments sometimes, so I realized we should try to 'understand' the differences instead. Now the differences are something that we see as a normal thing, they just don't bother us anymore. The main 'problem' in our relationship is definitely the language. Portuguese isn't a popular language and it means our communication is in English. But my English isn't that good and I still have a lot to learn... so sometimes we can't understand or misunderstand each other. It's hard when I try to explain something and just can't talk my language. But I do hope one day I will understand all the slang he says and everything else."

Adapted from <http://www.oakweb.co.uk/namorada/cultdiffer.htm>

279- The people in text are

- a) parents
- b) close
- c) rivals
- d) colleagues
- e) divorced

280 - According to the text, the couple

- a) don't worry about their differences anymore.
- b) hardly ever admit working together.
- c) always talk in Portuguese.
- d) don't understand each other at all.
- e) never experience new things.

281- The sentence "*one day I will understand all the slang he says and everything else*" means that Simone will definitely

- a) refuse to accept Mike's language and ideas.
- b) speak to Mike about the relationship between English and Portuguese.
- c) learn about Mike's everyday language and culture.
- d) teach Mike all about her language and customs.
- e) give less importance to Mike's language and attitudes.

(UNIFEI-MG) As questões 282 e 283 referem-se ao texto a seguir, extraído da revista Reader's Digest, da seção "Life In These United States".

I was very grateful when a New York City cabdriver called from the taxi I had just left to say: "Madam, your pocketbook is still in the back seat." I offered to reward him, but he said, "If you don't mind, just let me know how much there is in your purse." When I informed him, the driver wrote the amount in a notebook and explained, "I'm keeping track of what it's costing me to be honest."

282. No texto acima a expressão *If you don't mind* pode ser substituída por:

- a) If you know.
- b) If it's OK with you.
- c) If you remember.
- d) If you don't want.

283. Qual destas formas indiretas poderia ser usada pela passageira:

- a) He asked me how much my purse was.
- b) He asked me how much there is in my purse.
- c) He asks me how much money there was in my purse.
- d) He asked me how much money there was in my purse.

(UFV-MG) Texto para as questões de 284 a 293.

1 Mozart makes you smarter! Researchers at the
2 University of California at Irvine discovered that
3 people who listened to ten minutes of Mozart
4 before taking an intelligence test scored higher
5 than people who listened to ten minutes of
6 relaxation instructions or who, for ten minutes,
7 sat in silence. Scientists speculate that some kinds
8 of music stimulate neural pathways in the brain.
9 For a period of up to fifteen minutes after listening,
10 the group that heard Mozart improved significantly
11 in abstract and spatial reasoning. The one downer
12 - that improvement is temporary - may be because
13 listening is a passive activity. No one knows if
14 listening longer results in staying smarter longer.
15 Although some studies suggest that children as
16 young as two can benefit intellectually from
17 music, you can be any age to take advantage
18 of the Mozart Effect. You don't have to be a
19 musician. You can profit from it regardless of
20 your level of formal education. It doesn't matter
21 what kind of job you do, nor if you've never
22 listened to a note of Mozart in your life. You
23 don't even have to like music! The Mozart Effect
24 works automatically.

25 As a man, Mozart was playful, mercurial,
26 ebullient: a quick thinker. The rapidity with
28 which he processed information and went from

29 one level of understanding to the next is echoed
30 in the meticulous organization of his frequently
31 complicated but always clear music. Mozart's
32 music induces widely varied emotional responses
33 in us, but it never allows us to wallow: it changes
34 too fast.

35 Mozart had a notable career as a child virtuoso.
36 His father, Leopold, had him playing piano at four,
37 composing by five. Mozart's neural pathways,
38 widened at an early age and stimulated constantly
39 (Mozart composed more than six hundred works
40 before he died at thirty-five), facilitated his fluent
41 expression of musical thought. What is it in
42 Mozart that heightens our perceptivity? Perhaps
43 it has something to do with being able to pay
44 attention.

(Source: Adapted from "Mozart for Your Mind: Boost Your Brain Power with Wolfgang Amadeus", Philips Classics Productions, CD 11.649.77.412, 1995.)

284. According to the text, the objective of the research at the University of California was to test:

- a) the effect of music on children.
- b) people's ability to listen to relaxation instructions.
- c) people's ability to remain silent.
- d) the way some types of music stimulate the brain,
- e) musician's ability to play instruments.

2 8 5 - Consider the following sentences referring to people who took an intelligence test after listening to 10 minutes of Mozart:

- I. They did better than those that sat in silence for 10 minutes.
- II. They did better than those who listened to relaxation instructions for 10 minutes.
- III. They did not do as well as those who sat in silence.
- IV. They did worse than those who listened to relaxation instructions.

Choose the CORRECT alternative:

- a) Only I is true.
- b) III and IV are true.
- c) I and III are true.
- d) II and IV are true.
- e) I and II are true.

2 8 6 . According to the text, it is INCORRECT to say that listening to Mozart:

- a) stimulates your brain.
- b) improves your brain permanently.
- c) improves abstract thinking.
- d) makes you more intelligent.
- e) provokes emotional responses.

287. According to the text, it is CORRECT to say that:

- a) people at any age can profit from the Mozart Effect.
- b) only musicians can take advantage of the Mozart Effect.
- c) it is easier for adults to benefit from the Mozart Effect.
- d) only educated people profit from the Mozart Effect.
- e) only music lovers benefit from the Mozart Effect.

288. According to the text, it is CORRECT to say that:

- a) Mozart's music doesn't affect people emotionally.
- b) Mozart's music is not organized.
- c) Mozart was playful, mercurial, ebullient.
- d) Mozart was a slow thinker.
- e) Mozart didn't play piano at four.

289. All the alternatives below are examples of comparatives, EXCEPT:

- a) "... children as young as two..." (lines 15 and 16).
- b) "... scored higher than people who..." (lines 4 and 5).
- c) "... listening longer results in staying smarter longer." (line 14).
- d) "... Mozart was [...] a quick thinker." (lines 25 and 26).
- e) "Mozart makes you smarter!" (line 1).

290. The underlined expression in the sentence "You can profit from it regardless of your level of formal education." (lines 19 and 20) can be replaced by:

- a) unless.
- b) because.
- c) although.
- d) however.
- e) in spite of.

291. All the following words are used as adverbs in the text, EXCEPT:

- a) temporary (line 12).
- b) frequently (line 30).
- c) always (line 31).
- d) never (line 33).
- e) fast (line 34).

292. Considering the text, in which alternative is the reference CORRECT?

- a) "... facilitated his fluent expression of musical thought." (lines 40 and 41), his refers to Leopold.
- b) "... but it never allows us to wallow..." (line 33), it refers to emotional responses.

- c) "You can profit from it regardless of your level of formal education" (lines 19 and 20), it refers to the Mozart Effect.
- d) "His father, Leopold, had him playing piano at four..." (line 36), him refers to Leopold.
- e) "... people who listened to ten minutes of Mozart..." (line 3), who refers to Mozart.

2 9 3 - In the sentence "What is it in Mozart that heightens our perceptivity?" (lines 41 and 42), the underlined word is closest in meaning to:

- a) lowers. d) minimizes.
b) increases. e) decreases.
c) reduces.

(AFA) Read the notice below and answer questions 294 and 295.

"An unnamed boy aged 14 in Washington DC _____ false fire alarms. He _____ psychiatric treatment to cure him of that, and he _____ it. Apparently he learned _____ the glass and pull the hook _____ there actually was a fire. So - now he sets the house on fire first, and has done it four times."

(Baltimore Sam)

2 9 4 . Choose the right words to complete the text above so that it's grammatically correct.

- a) used to turning in / undergoes / stops to do / not to break/ if
b) used to turn in /underwent/stopped doing/never to break/ unless
c) is used to turning in / has undergone / has stopped doing / doesn't break / since
d) was used to turning in / had undergone / stopped to do / rarely breaks / whether

295- The text can be considered

- a) an insane plot. c) a witty account.
b) a fateful joke. d) a literary tale.

(Unesp-SP) Texto para as questões de 296 a 297.

Living off of Trash - The poorest of Cairo may lose their recycling jobs

By Gretel C. Kovach

Each day Mussa Nazmy, 15, gets up at dawn and drives the family donkey cart down the hill into downtown Cairo. Then he goes house to

house loading trash into a basket on his back, carts it home and spends hours picking out the plastic bottles and other recyclables. He brings them to a UNESCO funded Recycling School, where they're processed and resold to plastics manufacturers. "You can make lots of money in recycling," says Nazmy.

Nazmy is one of 50,000 zabbaleen - Coptic Christian men, women and children - who make their living off Cairo's trash. They recycle an astounding 80 percent of the garbage they collect - far higher than the 20 percent typical of most municipalities. Their prowess has attracted international acclaim and awards. But now, as part of a longtime effort to modernize, the municipality of Cairo may put the zabbaleen out of business. Last month Spanish and Italian waste management companies began taking over Cairo's trash routes. The contract reportedly costs \$50 million a year, but calls for recycling only 20 percent of its trash.

(Newsweek, 10.03.2003.)

296. Assinale a alternativa correta a respeito de Mussa Nazmy.

- a) Mussa acorda muito cedo, faz coleta e separação de lixo e leva o que é reciclável para uma escola de reciclagem patrocinada pela UNESCO.
b) Mussa trabalha de casa em casa, dirige a família e vende garrafas plásticas para a UNESCO.
c) Mussa tem 15 anos, trabalha na UNESCO e sustenta a família através da venda de lixo para reciclagem.
d) Mussa vende garrafas plásticas, acorda muito tarde e trabalha durante a noite na usina de reciclagem da UNESCO.
e) Mussa faz coleta e separação de lixo e vende de casa em casa em um carrinho de mão.

297. De acordo com o texto,

- a) dos 80% do lixo coletado na cidade do Cairo, somente 20% é reciclado.
b) há 50.000 pessoas no Cairo que sobrevivem do lixo, reciclando 80% do lixo coletado.
c) devido a um esforço para a modernização do Cairo, o lixo reciclado passará a ser um grande negócio para os amigos de Mussa.
d) um contrato de 50 milhões de dólares ajudará os emigrantes cristãos a reciclarem os 20% do lixo que é deixado de lado.
e) os italianos e os espanhóis ganharão 50 milhões para reciclarem todo o lixo do Cairo.

(Fuvest-SP) Texto para as questões de 298 a 303.

The role of women in Spanish society has changed fast since the country became a democracy after General Franco died in 1975. He had swept away liberal reforms introduced in the 1930s, when Spain was a republic. For women specifically, these included a benevolent divorce law and certain property rights. In the 1930s many women played a big part on the left, often fighting side by side with men in the pro-Republic militias during the 1936-39 civil war. But after it the new regime, for the most part applauded by the church, put them back in the home as wives and mothers, with divorce forbidden and working outside frowned on.

Change began in the 1960s when Spain opened up to tourists. Faced with competition from sexually liberated north Europeans, Spanish women "declared war on them, on men and on their elders", in the words of Lucia Graves, author of "A Woman Unknown", which recounts her life as an Englishwoman married to a Spaniard at the time. That aggressive self-assertion continues.

Not wholly successfully. At universities, women students now outnumber men. A typical couple has one or two children these days, a far cry from the days when families of eight or ten were common. But Spanish women still face the problems of their sisters in northern Europe. Their progress at work is often blocked, their pay often lower than men's.

The Economist. August 11th 2001.

298- According to the passage, since 1975.

- a) the role of left-wing Spanish women has changed quite fast.
- b) the new regime has faced problems when bringing about changes in the role of Spanish women.
- c) there have been changes in the role of Spanish women.
- d) Spanish women have played an important part in the government's adoption of reformist policies.
- e) many Spanish women have assumed the role of social reformers.

299- The passage states that

- a) most of the liberal reforms introduced in the 1930s were approved by the church.
- b) liberal reforms introduced when Spain was a republic were abolished under Franco's regime.
- c) many Spanish women fought in the pro-Republic militias in the early 1930s.

- d) all liberal reforms introduced when Spain was a republic benefited women.
- e) Spanish women obtained a benevolent divorce law and certain property rights after Franco died.

300- The passage tells us that after the civil war

- a) divorced women were not allowed to work outside.
- b) the church prohibited wives and mothers from working outside.
- c) most women continued to fight for liberal reforms.
- d) many women were unwilling to work outside.
- e) Spain was under a regime that no longer allowed divorce.

301- Which of these statements is true according to the passage?

- a) Although tourists helped Spain to develop in the 1960s, Spanish women declared war on them.
- b) Spanish women rebelled against north European tourists who married Spaniards in the nineteen sixties.
- c) Tourists started visiting Spain in the nineteen sixties, after the country underwent changes.
- d) For Spanish women, the arrival of sexually liberated north Europeans in the 1960s was most unwelcome.
- e) In the 1960s, sexually liberated Spanish women had to compete with their north European counterparts.

302- The passage tells us that Lucia Graves

- a) portrays what her own life was like in the nineteen sixties in "A Woman Unknown".
- b) wrote a book about the problems she faced after marrying a Spaniard.
- c) depicts the war declared by Spanish women before Spain opened up to tourists in her book.
- d) recounts the life of Spanish women after the civil war in "A Woman Unknown".
- e) was a very aggressive English writer married to a Spaniard.

303- Which of the following statements does NOT reflect the situation in Spain now, according to the passage?

- a) A family of eight is quite unusual.
- b) Female workers are seldom paid higher wages than male ones.
- c) Despite their gains, Spanish women have not achieved total success.
- d) There are roughly equal numbers of male and female students at universities.
- e) Spanish women are quite self-assertive.

(UNERJ-RJ) Texto para as questões de 304 a 308.

Are they crazy or am I?

Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists and thinkers in history. However, he was not considered very bright when he was a child. His teachers complained that he had no sense of discipline and that he was a bad influence on the other students.

When he was fifteen, he was thrown out of school, but a few years later he was allowed to study mathematics and physics at a special technical university in Zurich. But even at the university he was hardly "a good student." He rarely attended classes, and he was often in trouble with his professors because he constantly argued with them.

When he graduated from the university, he couldn't get a job - partly because none of his professors would recommend him for one. Finally, he found one in the Swiss Patent Office in Berne. One of his duties was writing descriptions of new inventions. This helped him learn how to write clearly and simply.

In 1905, when he was only twenty-six, he published an article in a scientific journal. The article dealt with a theory which he called the Theory of Relativity. He became very famous for this theory, which concerns time and gravity and how things change when they travel at very high speeds.

All his life, he lived very simply and was totally uninterested in money, power, or fame. He could never understand why so many people admired him and wanted to meet him. He knew that most of them had never read anything he had written and that they didn't understand his ideas. "Are they crazy or am I?" he asked.

From: American Dimensions Intermediate Robert O'Neill - Longman, 1992. (Adapted.)

304. According to the text, which adjectives can be used to describe Albert Einstein?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| () well-known | () rebel |
| () crazy | () powerful |
| () modest | |

The correct sequence from the top to the bottom is:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) 1 - 2 - 3 | d) 2 - 3 - 5 |
| b) 2 - 4 - 5 | e) 1 - 2 - 4 |
| c) 1 - 3 - 4 | |

305- According to the text, what is surprising about Einstein's childhood?

- a) People didn't think he was intelligent.
- b) He argued with his classmates.
- c) His teachers couldn't keep the discipline.
- d) He didn't go to school regularly.
- e) The other students weren't good company.

306. Complete the following sentence, according to the text.

When Einstein was fifteen years old, he...

- a) went to university in Zurich.
- b) was expelled from school.
- c) finally became a good student.
- d) didn't have to attend classes.
- e) frequently helped his teachers.

3 0 7 . Select the **correct** answer for the following question, according to the text.

What happened after Einstein published the article about the Theory of Relativity?

- a) Many people read his articles.
- b) His life changed and he traveled a lot.
- c) His ideas were more difficult to understand.
- d) He didn't want to meet so many people.
- e) He became a celebrated scientist.

3 0 8 . Select the correct alternative about Einstein, according to the text.

- a) He wrote his inventions in the Swiss Patent Office.
- b) He was very popular with his professors at university.
- c) His professors helped him find a job.
- d) It wasn't easy for him to find a job.
- e) He was an old man when he became famous.

(UFRGS) Texto para as questões de 309 a 312.

- 1 When the British Film Institute released a new
- 2 print of the classic 1971 gangster movie *Get*
- 3 *Carter*, some critics wondered if it would give
- 4 Newcastle a taste of the stardom that was enjoyed
- 5 by Sheffield after *The Full Monty*. Telling the
- 6 story of Jack Carter, a brutal hitman who travels
- 7 to Newcastle to avenge his brother's death, it also
- 8 reveals the city in a vivid, if harsh light.
- 9 But today, despite the film's merits, Newcastle
- 10 no longer needs a movie to boost its reputation.
- 11 The fastest growing tourist destination in Britain,
- 12 Newcastle has shed its old image as a dusty
- 13 northern town, built on coal mines and steel

14 furnaces. Instead it has become a place of clubs
15 and winebars, restaurants and hotels. Everywhere
16 there is sense of energy and prosperity.

Speak Up, # 169.

309- According to the text, all references to
Newcastle are correct BUT

- a) it has changed its profile for the better in the last years.
- b) it is a quite attractive tourist city in Britain.
- c) it can be seen in a film made in the seventies,
- d) it was a dangerous gangster town some time ago.
- e) its economy grew in the past due to coal and steel.

310. The *Full Monty* is mentioned in the text because

- a) it has been praised by the critics.
- b) it takes place all around Newcastle.
- c) it tells the story of an English hitman.
- d) it brought fame to a rather unknown city.
- e) it is very popular among the English.

311- The active form of the passive *was enjoyed*
(l. 04) is

- a) has been enjoyed.
- b) enjoyed.
- c) is enjoyed.
- d) had enjoyed.
- e) was being enjoyed.

3 1 2 - The word *despite* (l. 09) could be correctly
replaced by

- a) although.
- b) in spite of.
- c) nevertheless.
- d) anyhow.
- e) at any rate.

(UEPB) Leia o texto e em seguida escolha as alternativas corretas para as questões de números 313 a 318.

Eleven

The Number of War and Peace

The history of humanity changed with the events of 11th September, 2001, the outcome of which was a conflict of world-wide proportions, with consequences which could be apocalyptic. After these happenings, lots of unbelievable coincidences with the number eleven were discovered by Geraldo de Oliveira, from Rio de Janeiro.

Believe it or not, these coincidences are here to stay.

The day of the attack on the USA: 11/9. The sum of $1+1+9$ is 11.

The 11th of September is the 254th day of the year. The sum of $2+5+4$ is 11.

After the 11th of September, 111 days remain until the end of the year.

The attack occurred on the 21st of the Independence of the USA. The sum of $2+1+8$ is 11.

The 11th of September attack occurred 11 years after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

The state of New York is the 11th in the Union.

New York City and the Pentagon have 11 letters each.

Each of the twin towers in New York had 110 floors, which is 11 times 10.

Side by side, the towers formed a gigantic number 11.

The flight number of the first plane to hit one of the towers was 11. This plane carried 11 crew members and 92 passengers ($9+2 = 11$).

The flight number of the second plane was 77 (11 times 7) and it carried 65 passengers ($6+5 = 11$).

On the day following the attacks, the American government adopted 11 measures to protect airports.

(Adapted from Poltrona Magazine, p. 74.)

3 1 3 - The text is about

- a) some coincidences discovered in 1999.
- b) some facts that involve the number eleven.
- c) many peaceful events in the USA.
- d) the history of humanity all over the world.
- e) the attitudes of the American government.

3 1 4 - WAR and PEACE presented in the title of the text are _____ words.

- a) synonymous
- b) homonymous
- c) cognate
- d) homographic
- e) opposite

315- According to the text, the word that completes the sentence "Kuwait was attacked eleven years _____ the twin towers had been destroyed", is in the alternative:

- a) after
- b) until
- c) before
- d) since
- e) for

316- Mark the alternative that completes correctly the sentence below:

There were _____ passengers in the planes when the attack occurred.

- a) 147
- b) 92
- c) 65
- d) 157
- e) 77

317- The American government adopted eleven measures to protect airports because of the....

- a) floors. d) passengers
- b) flights. e) attacks.
- c) planes.

3 1 8 - The expression "BELIEVE IT OR NOT" means:

- a) Creio que sim.
- b) É inacreditável.
- c) Acredite se quiser.
- d) É preciso ver para crer.
- e) Acredite mesmo assim.

(Fuvest-SP) Texto para as questões de 319 a 323.

IF PUBLIC speaking gives you the willies, the chances are you'll be just as scared of virtual people, experts have discovered. But in the long run these "avatars" will help you overcome your fears.

Mel Slater at University College London, and his colleague David-Paul Pertaub have developed a VR environment to help people overcome their phobias. In their virtual seminar room, people have to give a presentation to eight computer-generated people who can appear by turns fascinated, bored stiff or just annoyingly neutral.

While it's not the first time VR has been used to treat phobias, such as fear of spiders or flying, no one knew if the technique could also help people to overcome their social phobias.

To find out, Pertaub watched how people behave in seminars and programmed the virtual people to do the same things: crossing their arms, frowning, yawning and putting their feet on the table. "Our negative audience is very negative," says Slater.

Then Slater and Pertaub compared the performances of 43 volunteers who gave a talk either to an attentive audience or to an unenthusiastic one. Surprisingly, the subjects responded as if the avatars were real.

21 July 2001 • New Scientist •
www.newscientist.com

3 1 9 - According to the passage, experts have discovered that

- a) people willing to talk to a virtual audience will hardly annoy a real one.
- b) if public speaking gives us the willies, we will overcome our fears just by talking to an attentive virtual audience.

- c) a virtual audience may be as frightening as a real one for people who fear public speaking.
- d) a virtual audience is likely to be more frightening than a real one for people afraid of speaking in public.
- e) if public speaking gives people the willies, a virtual audience is likely to make them less scared than a real one.

320. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?

- a) The virtual-reality technique has proved to be more effective for social rather than other phobics.
- b) The virtual-reality environment was developed to help people get rid of their fears.
- c) People who have fear of spiders or flying will, in the long run, become social phobics.
- d) The virtual-reality environment appears to be ineffective for treating some types of phobias.
- e) So far the virtual-reality technique has been used only to help social phobics.

321- According to the passage,

- a) while addressing the virtual audience, the volunteers behaved as if it was real.
- b) the eight computer-generated people reacted negatively to the 43 volunteers' talks.
- c) the virtual people seemed to find the subjects of the volunteers' talks extremely boring.
- d) Slater and Pertaub were fascinated by the presentations, whereas the virtual audience showed no enthusiasm at all.
- e) the way the subjects reacted when addressing the computer-generated people was no surprise to Slater and Pertaub.

322 • Which of these statements is true according to the passage?

- a) Pertaub discovered that virtual reality could be used to treat extreme fears by watching how people behave in seminars.
- b) Slater and Pertaub were amazed to see the response of the attentive audience to the volunteers' talks.
- c) Despite their fears, the 43 subjects had a surprising performance when exposed to the virtual audience.
- d) Pertaub programmed the computer-generated people to behave the way people do in seminars.
- e) Pertaub watched people's behaviour in seminars to help social phobics to adopt the same behaviour.

323. ...in the long run" (paragraph 1) means
- a) afterwards
 - b) before long
 - c) lately
 - d) from now on
 - e) in the end

(UFRR-RO) Leia o texto abaixo e responda as questões de 324 a 326.

Introducing Charity navigator

*The free ratings system you
need to evaluate charitable
organizations*

Charity Navigator is the only source in America that provides in-depth analysis of the financial health of more than 1,100 of America's largest charities.

Charity Navigator is free and convenient to access. Visit www.charitynavigator.org and get all the guidance you need for intelligent giving.

www.charitynavigator.org

Where the Heart Meets the Mind.

(People, May 20, 2002:49)

324. O texto anuncia um s/fe que tem como objetivo:

- a) planejar novas organizações sociais;
- b) navegar com segurança na Internet;
- c) oferecer acesso a sociedades de cardiologia;
- d) fornecer dados para uma avaliação financeira;
- e) acessar endereços voltados à saúde mental.

325. Free em "The free ratings system" está para **freedom** assim como:

- a) teach para teaching;
- b) sell para seldom;
- c) friend para friendship;
- d) brother para brotherhood;
- e) long para length.

326. O oposto da palavra sublinhada em "more than 1,100 of America's largest charities" é:

- a) much;
- b) less;
- c) most;
- d) fewer;
- e) many.

(UFLA-MG) Read the text carefully and choose the one best answer to questions 327 through 330.

oi A variety of experiments can be performed to
02 illustrate the nature of light, but perhaps the
03 most well known is the classic "double slit

04 experiment" first performed by Thomas Young
05 in 1803. In the first part of the experiment, a light
06 is shone through a tiny vertical slit in a screen
07 and allowed to pass on to a second detecting
08 screen. The light spreads out after passing
09 through the hole, and a large illuminated area
10 to that fades into darkness at the edges shows up
11 on the detecting screen. To form this pattern, the
12 light actually bends or diffracts when passing
13 through the slit.

14 In the second part of the experiment, light is
15 shone through two paralels slits. This time
16 the light passes through the slits, but instead
17 of creating a large lighted area, the detecting
18 screen now shows alternating bands of light
19 and darkness. The band in the center is the
20 brightest. Around that are alternating bands of
21 light and darkness with the light bands becoming
22 less intense the farther away they are from the
23 central one.

24 What is happening is called the "phenomenon
25 of interference". The waves of light from the two
26 slits interfere with each other. Like all waves,
27 light waves have crests, their highest points, and
28 throughs, their lowest points. In places where
29 the crests coming from one slit extend over the
30 crests coming from the other slit, the result is an
31 intensification of light, and light bands appear
32 on the detecting screen. In places where the
33 crests from one slit overlap the throughs from
34 the other slit, they cancel each other out, and
35 the result is an area of darkness on the detecting
36 screen.

37 But what happens if particles of light, or photons,
38 are shot one after the other through the slits? If
39 only one slit is open, these photons build up the
40 same pattern as that of the beam of light. The
41 fascinating thing is that if two slits are open and
42 photons are fired one at a time through either of
43 them the pattern that builds up on the detecting
44 screen is the same pattern obtained when a beam
45 of light is shone through two slits. In other words,
46 a single photon appears to "know" whether one
47 slit or two are open.

(Gear, Jolene & Gear, Robert - Cambridge
Preparation for the TOEFL Test - 2002 -
Cambridge University Press - UK

327. Look at the word OVERLAP in the passage (line 33). Select the one best alternative which is closest in meaning to the word OVERLAP.

- a) extend over.
- b) cancel.
- c) appear on.
- d) darken.
- e) come from.

328. Look at the phrase EACH OTHER in the passage (line 26). Choose the one best alternative that EACH OTHER refers to

- a) all waves.
- b) crests.
- c) their highest points.
- d) light bands.
- e) waves of light.

329. Look at the the word SLIT in the passage (line 3). Choose the best alternative which is closest in meaning to the word SLIT.

- a) darkness
- b) illuminated area
- c) screen
- d) hole
- e) light

330. Look at paragraph 4 (lines 37 through 47) and answer: what does the author mean by the statement *"a single photon appears to "know" whether one slit or two are open."*?

- a) A single photon behaves as if other photons were causing interference.
- b) A single photon can predict photon and light - beam behavior.
- c) single photon has the ability to think whether one slit or two are open.
- d) A single photon knows how the other photons will behave and alters its behavior accordingly.
- e) A single photon can think about how to open one or two slits.

(UFPI) Texto para as questões de 331 a 350.

ATENÇÃO: O número da lacuna corresponde ao número da questão, havendo, portanto, apenas uma resposta correta.

'Noble' Laureate I. B. Singer: The Ultimate Typo

1 The word *typo* is short for "typographical error."
 2 It refers to a small mistake at the keyboard, such
 3 as typing "teh" instead of "the." But as all students
 4 know, these "small" mistakes can be a serious
 5 problem for someone seeking a good grade on
 6 a term paper.
 7 In the world of business and____(331), a typo
 8 can mean the____(332) of large amounts of
 9____(333). In this article a typo____(334)
 10 emotional significance for people, for____(335)
 11 was carved into the gravestone of a famous____
 12 (336), Isaac Bashevis Singer. He won the Nobel
 13 Prize____(337) literature in 1978, and like____
 14 (338) winners of this prestigious award,____
 15 (339) was called a "Nobel laureate." A____

16(340) spelled Nobel on the gravestone____
 17(341) the adjective Noble. Since____(342)
 18 words describe Singer, the____(343) looks
 19 like a pun, a joke____(344) on two different
 20 meanings of a____(345). A pun on a gravestone
 21 seems in terribly bad taste. The mistake resulted
 22 in problems for Singer's family and an irritation
 23 for all who admire Singer's books and respect
 24 his memory.

25 Singer (1904-1991) was born in Poland and
 26 immigrated to the United States in 1935. He
 27 wrote almost entirely in Yiddish, the language
 28 of Jewish people in Eastern Europe. His writings
 29 were mainly about the life of people in the small
 30 Jewish towns in Eastern Europe, called *shtetl*,
 31 and Polish immigrant life in the United States.
 32 His work combines realism and the mysticism of
 33 Jewish folklore in a unique way.

Adaptado de: HUGHES, R. On the record: mastering
 reading and language skills with the newspaper. USA:
 National Textbook Company, 1999, p. 62.

331.

- a) lawn
- b) law
- c) layers
- d) lawless
- e) lawful

332.

- a) loser
- b) lost
- c) loss
- d) loose
- e) loses

333.

- a) monetarism
- b) monetary
- c) money-maker
- d) money
- e) money market

334.

- a) has
- b) having
- c) hadn't
- d) hasn't
- e) have

335.

- a) we
- b) she
- c) he
- d) they
- e) it

336.

- a) writing
- b) writer
- c) wrote
- d) written
- e) writes

337.

- a) for
- b) on
- c) upon
- d) by
- e) since

338.

- a) everybody
- b) everyone
- c) others
- d) another
- e) other

339.

- a) she
- b) they
- c) you
- d) he
- e) we

340.

- a) campaign
- b) companions
- c) company
- d) companiable
- e) companionship

341.

- a) then
- b) as
- c) until
- d) by
- e) over

342.

- a) both
- b) one
- c) same
- d) this
- e) each

343.

- a) mistaken
- b) undertaker
- c) undertake
- d) mistakes
- e) mistake

344.

- a) base
- b) based
- c) baseless
- d) basement
- e) basin

345.

- a) words
- b) wording
- c) wordless
- d) Word
- e) wordy

3 4 6 . Marque a opção cujos itens apresentam relação de sinonímia entre si.

- a) Grade-Article
- b) Error - Mistake
- c) Taste - Problem
- d) Keyboard - Gravestone
- e) Significance-Mysticism

347. Qual dos itens abaixo não se refere a Isaac Bashevis Singer?

- a) Yiddish
- b) Noble writer
- c) Prize winner
- d) Nobel laureate
- e) Polish-born writer

3 4 3 - Na linha 23, a forma pronominal "who" refere-se a:

- a) All (linha 23)
- b) Singer (linha 18)
- c) Winners (linha 14)
- d) His writings (linha 28)
- e) Shtetl (linha 30)

349- Marque V (verdadeiro) ou F (falso) nos enunciados abaixo:

- () Typo is a small typographical mistake.
- () A Nobel laureate is a prestigious person.
- () The pun on Singer's gravestone made his family feel angry.
- () The typo in the text was carved into the gravestone of a singer.
- () Singer wrote mainly about the life of American people in Poland.

Agora marque a opção correta.

- a) V - F - V - V - F
- b) F - F - F - V - V
- c) V - V - V - F - F
- d) V - F - V - F - V
- e) F - V - F - V - V

3 5 0 - O enunciado " He wrote almost entirely in Yiddish" tem sentido semelhante a:

- a) He still writes in Yiddish.
- b) He seldom wrote in Yiddish.
- c) He is writing in Yiddish now.
- d) He almost always writes in Yiddish.
- e) He wrote almost completely in Yiddish.

(PUC-RJ) Texto para as questões de 351 a 358.

- 01 The widespread destruction of tropical rainforest ecosystems and the consequent extinction of numerous plant and animal species is happening before we know even the most basic facts about 05 what we are losing.

Covering only 6 percent of the Earth's surface, tropical moist forests contain at least half of all species. The abundant botanical resources of tropical forests have already provided substantial 10 medical advances; yet only 1 percent of the known plant and animal species have been carefully examined for their medicinal potentials. Meanwhile, 2 percent of the world's rainforests are irreparably damaged each year. Scientists estimate 15 that, at the accelerating rate at which rainforests are now being destroyed, as much as 20 or 25 percent of the world's plant species will soon be extinct.

Approximately 7,000 medical compounds prescribed by Western doctors are obtained 20 from plants. These drugs had an estimated retail value of US\$ 43 billion some years ago. Seventy percent of the 3,000 plants identified by the United States National Cancer Institute as having potential anti-cancer properties are characteristic 25 of the rainforest. Tropical forest species serve Western surgery and internal medicine in three ways. First, extracts from organisms can be used directly as drugs. For maladies ranging from persistent headaches to lethal contagions such 30 as malaria, rainforest medicines have provided modern society with a variety of cures and pain relievers.

Secondly, chemical structures of forest organisms sometimes serve as models from which scientists 35 and researchers can chemically synthesize drug compounds. For example, the blueprint for aspirin comes from extracts of willow trees found in the rainforest. Neostigmine, a chemical obtained from the Calabar bean and used to treat glaucoma in 40 West Africa, also provides the blueprint for synthetic insecticides. However, the chemical structures of most natural drugs are very complex, and simple extraction is usually less expensive than synthesis. Ninety percent of the prescription 45 drugs that are based on higher plants include direct extractions from plants.

Finally, rainforest plants provide aids for research. Certain plant compounds enable scientists to understand how cancer cells grow, while others 50 serve as testing agents for potentially harmful food and drug products. Tropical forests offer hope for

safer contraceptives for both women and men. The exponential growth of world population clearly demonstrates the need for more reliable and effective birth control methods. Worldwide, approximately 4,000 plant species have been shown to offer contraceptive possibilities. The rainforest also holds secrets for safer pesticides for farmers. Two species of potatoes have leaves that produce a sticky substance that traps and kills predatory insects. This natural self-defense mechanism could potentially reduce the need for using pesticides on potatoes. Who knows what other tricks the rainforest might have up its leaves?

http://www.ran.org/info_center/factsheets/05f.html
1995-2003 Rainforest Action Network

351. Mark the only correct statement about the structure of the text.

- a) Paragraph 1 affirms that the world's population is powerless against deforestation.
- b) Paragraph 2 warns about the destruction of rainforests and its valuable resources.
- c) Paragraph 3 aims to inform the exact number of all plants identified in tropical forests.
- d) Paragraph 4 explains in detail how insecticides can be obtained from plants.
- e) Paragraph 5 lists the unhealthy or poisonous plants found in the rainforest.

352- All the passages below mention the medicinal use of tropical plants, EXCEPT:

- a) Lines 18-20.
- b) Lines 28-32.
- c) Lines 44-46.
- d) Lines 48-51.
- e) Lines 57-61.

353. Check the only pair of antonyms.

- a) Abundant (line 8) - nonexistent.
- b) Extinct (line 17) - new.
- c) Lethal (line 29) - harmless.
- d) Medicines (line 30) - drugs.
- e) Reduce (line 62) - create.

354. In the sentence "yet only 1 percent of the known plant and animal species ..." (lines 10-11), the word YET:

- a) adds an example.
- b) introduces a result.
- c) makes a comparison.
- d) expresses a contrast.
- e) provides a cause.

355- The only item that contains an adjective used in the superlative form is:

- a) "The widespread destruction (...) is happening before we even know the most basic facts about what we are losing." (lines 1-5)
- b) "Covering only 6 percent of the Earth's surface, tropical moist forests contain at least half of all species." (lines 6-7)
- c) "Scientists estimate that (...) as much as 20 or 25 percent of the world's plant species will soon be extinct." (lines 14-17)
- d) "However, the chemical structures of most natural drugs (...) simple extraction is usually less expensive than synthesis." (lines 41-44)
- e) "Tropical forests offer hope for safer contraceptives for both women and men." (lines 51-52)

356 . Mark the only sentence that CANNOT be correctly completed with the preposition FROM.

- a) Commercial sales of drugs derived_____this one plant are about US\$160 million a year.
- b) Madagascar's rosy periwinkle, a plant_____Africa, provides two important anti-tumor agents.
- c) Quinine, an aid in the cure of malaria, is an alkaloid extracted_____the bark of the cinchona tree found in Latin America and Africa.
- d)_____1960, only 19 percent of Hodgkin's disease sufferers had a chance for survival.
- e) Until recently, wild yams_____Mexico and Guatemala provided the world with its entire supply of diosgenin, an active ingredient in birth control pills.

357. In the sentence "Who knows what other tricks the rainforest might have up its leaves?" (lines 63-64), the author means that:

- a) nobody will ever know how to decipher the enigmas of the rainforest.
- b) there must be a way of learning more about the rainforest puzzles.
- c) people doubt whether rainforest plants hide other mysteries.
- d) it is impossible to find out all the applications of tree leaves.
- e) it is possible that forest plants bring us additional surprises.

358 . Mark the title that best expresses the main idea of text.

- a) Daily Life in the Rainforest.
- b) How to Protect World Ecosystems.

- c) Diseases Caused by the Rainforest.
- d) Rainforests: Pharmacy to the World,
- e) Paradise Lost: The Devastated Rainforest.

(PUC-RJ) Text for questions 359 and 360.

"I find television very educating. Every time somebody turns on the set, I go into the other room and read a book.

Groucho Marx (1890-1977)

3 5 9 . In the statement above, Groucho Marx sounds:

- a) hopeful.
- b) ironical.
- c) irritating.
- d) alarmed.
- e) shocked.

3 6 0 - Based on the quotation, we may infer that the author finds television educating because:

- a) it teaches people how to read books as a solitary activity.
- b) it runs many advertisements of books and other cultural products.
- c) it makes him want to read a book in order to escape from TV shows.
- d) some of its programs encourage viewers to develop reading habits.
- e) there are more programs with instructional content than silly ones.

(UERJ) Texto para as questões de 361 a 364.

Travel photography: a moment in time

The use of images to represent knowledge and synthesize information has a long tradition within the history of humanity. One reason for this is the ease with which we can remember pictures.

Indeed, as early as Plato, writers have considered visual images easier to remember than words.

This emphasis on the power of images has naturally led to the notion of a perfect language based on images instead of words. Images, after all, have the ability to speak universally to many cultures with varying languages.

When we get caught up in life's trivial pursuits we easily miss the sights, sounds and smells all around us and tend to take for granted the beauty of the natural world. As our pace of life quickens, it becomes increasingly important to find ways to stay calm and attentive. For me, this practice of

"being present" and "in the moment" is a daily task requiring constant attention - one that keeps me focused and helps offer a sense of fulfillment in my life. This practice not only translates into daily life but into many other areas as well, such as travel photography.

As an art form, travel photography has a unique set of variables. In order to succeed at it, one must be extremely attentive. Not only is your main light source, the sun, constantly shifting, but also your subject, often people, rarely remain in the same place for long periods of time.

When I grab my camera and set off to explore, my senses awaken. On many occasions, a morning has passed and I have found myself on the other side of a strange city, having spent hours following light. Even images not exposed on film remain indelibly etched in my mind. For me, "being in the moment" is what I enjoy most about travel photography.

When first arriving in a new city, I usually spend the first day or two simply strolling in the early morning with my camera exposed, allowing people to notice me and absorbing the scenery, but taking very few photos. This becomes a good opportunity to locate vantage points like hilltops and bridges and areas such as local markets that can be returned to when the lighting is just right. Being aware of your surroundings while traveling will certainly have beneficial effects on your photography, but plays an important role in safety as well. I have often been tempted to wander down dark alleys or lonely beaches at night but have decided against it after carefully surveying present characters. If you are always aware of what is happening around you, it becomes much more difficult to be taken advantage of. Succeeding at travel photography takes much more than just the latest technical gadgetry. I reckon it is the least important factor. Your photographic adventure will be much more successful if you have the will to explore while remaining relaxed, focused and eager to establish relationships. Most importantly, keep your eyes open!

September 2003
ROBERT POWER

<http://www.theartscourt.com>

361. Due to its semantic relations and structural organization, the text can be classified as:

- a) a personal account
- b) a descriptive report
- c) a comparative analysis
- d) an appreciative review

362. Writers always have an intention when expressing their feelings and ideas in writing.

The author's intention in this text is that of:

- a) sharing traveling experience with a specific public
- b) advising photographers on how to restrain emotions
- c) suggesting methods for capturing the perfect moment
- d) convincing readers of the importance of photojournalism

363. *Being aware of your surroundings while traveling will certainly have beneficial effects on your photography,*

The idea expressed in the fragment above is best related to:

- a) "Images, after all, have the ability to speak universally to many cultures with varying languages."
- b) "When first arriving in a new city, I usually spend the first day or two simply strolling in the early morning"
- c) "If you are always aware of what is happening around you, it becomes much more difficult to be taken advantage of."
- d) "Succeeding at travel photography takes much more than just the latest technical gadgetry."

364. Cohesion in the text is achieved through the use of transition signals in the discourse.

The marker *Not only... but also* expresses the following notions:

- a) comparison and addition
- b) contrast and enumeration
- c) identification and emphasis
- d) introduction and exemplification

(UFMG) Texto para as questões de 365 a 369.

Traveling

To some extent, traveling entails fantasizing.

We dream of finding someone interesting away from vigilant neighbors, from family control, from our own self-criticism. There is nothing necessarily wrong with that fantasy nor with its realization. Now traveling is more rewarding, much more complex than that. It means coming out of hiding, getting out of the rut, looking around ourselves, seeing the world, opening our minds to new dimensions of human existence. At a certain moment in our life, that may include an

opening to new relationships, seen as rewarding experiences. On the other hand, traveling may develop our ability to stay alone, to face up to our fears, to meet the unknown head on, without turning to others for safety. It means being able to survive without old habits. While traveling for pleasure, a workaholic may feel the same withdrawal symptoms that plague those who cease to take addictive drugs. Traveling tests and helps develop our independence. It makes us feel that the ground under our feet is within ourselves, not outside.

Getting in touch with another culture also elicits fantasies involving "the stranger". Foreigners evoke many different emotions. One of them is the magic that surrounds someone from a distant, mysterious world. Only everyday-life can disentangle reality from magic. Yet, magic and enchantment do have a place in life.

In a sense, traveling distinguishes us from reptiles. Alligators, for instance, are intent exclusively on survival; they never leave their territory, they never relinquish safety and protection. Merely surviving is not enough for us humans. We want to live, and that sometimes entails going out to distant places in search of adventure. Traveling, like any other human experience, may provide an opportunity to prepare even for death. If we succeed in coming out of hiding and living in different environments, perhaps we will be less disturbed when our body no longer is part of our luggage and only our essence departs for the great adventure. Traveling is being confident about the fact that our life can be lived wherever we are.

Adapted from *Traveling, sex, and fantasies* by Maria de Melo Azevedo, *Ícaro*, n.189, May 2000. p.20.

365. According to the text, traveling does NOT mean

- a) being independent.
- b) opening minds.
- c) seeing the world.
- d) transmitting culture.

366. The author distinguishes people from reptiles pointing out that people

- a) are more worried about survival.
- b) demand safety and protection.
- c) do not move outside their habitat.
- d) wish to explore new territories.

367. Traveling and death are similar experiences because both require us to

- a) deny fantasies.
- b) face the unknown.
- c) search for adventure.
- d) take our luggage.

368. Another adequate title for this text could be

- a) Fantasies of Love.
- b) Reasons for Traveling.
- c) Searching for Mystery.
- d) Traveling in Safety.

369. Now traveling is more rewarding... (line 6)
To keep the same meaning, the word *now* could be replaced by

- a) but.
- b) first.
- c) then.
- d) thus.

(UFV-MG) Texto para as questões de 370 a 379.

The World We Live In

01 If I was to choose a word for the present state of
02 the world, one quickly comes to mind: bad! That's
03 right. Bad! We're living in a bad world. Nowadays,
04 kids are killing kids. Kids have real guns with real
05 bullets that bring real death.

06 Jobs, drugs, violence, AIDS, war, corruption,
07 racism, education, street children, the environment:
08 these are the issues today. Issues that we have
09 to take an initiative on. Does anybody feel our
10 politicians will do something concrete to solve
11 these problems? I don't. You know and I know
12 what politicians do in the long run. Nothing.

13 So, what are we going to do? What can we do to
14 ensure this planet's survival? I can only come up with
15 one solution: everyone should get involved. So, let's
16 all pray to the highest heavens for a better world:

17 *Dear Lord, deliver us from the evils of the world,*
18 *the evil people in this world. Please, wipe out all*
19 *diseases, especially AIDS. Give everybody a job*
20 *so that they can make a comfortable living. No*
21 *more wars. Give us a ll educa tion and homes for the*
22 *poor. Please give us the intelligence to save what's*
23 *left of our environment. And Lord, if you take care*
24 *of that, my children and their children can have*
25 *those endless summers like we all had. Let them be*
26 *able to run and play and eat ice cream. Let them*
27 *not have to worry about whether they might get*
28 *killed by a stray bullet in school trying to get an*
29 *education. Finally, Dear Lord, please, once and for*
30 *all, deliver us from sexism, racism, and all the other*
31 *bad ism's. Dear Lord, if you can take care of that, I*
32 *promise we'll take care of the rest. Peace,*

Spike Lee

September 13, 1992.

(Source: Adapted from a text by filmmaker Spike Lee,
Rolling Stone Magazine, Issue 643, Nov. 12, 1992)

370. The main idea of this text is:

- a) the causes of poverty and violence.
- b) the preservation of the environment.
- c) the problems of the world and how to solve them.
- d) the power of love and the results it brings.
- e) the need for education and how to improve it.

371. What is the author's opinion concerning the present situation of the world?

- a) He thinks it is bad but there is a solution.
- b) He thinks there is no solution at all.
- c) He does not care about it.
- d) He thinks politicians can save the world.
- e) He does not know what to do about it.

372. What is presented in the text as a solution to guarantee a better world?

- a) Comfortable living for all.
- b) Help from the government.
- c) Intelligence.
- d) Public participation.
- e) Employment and education for all.

373. In the sentence "Please, wipe out all diseases, especially AIDS" (lines 18-19), "wipe out" could best be replaced by:

- a) multiply.
- b) destroy.
- c) increase.
- d) decrease.
- e) spread.

374. In the sentence "Dear Lord, deliver us from the evils of the world, the evil people in this world" (lines 17 and 18), the underlined verb can best be replaced by:

- a) send.
- b) carry.
- c) save.
- d) bring.
- e) mail.

375. In the sentence "If I was to choose a word for the present state of the world, one quickly comes to mind: bad!" (lines 1 and 2), the underlined word refers to:

- a) mind.
- b) kid.
- c) world.
- d) I.
- e) word.

376. In line 26, the pronoun "them" refers to:

- a) the evils of the world.
- b) endless summers.
- c) wars and diseases.
- d) my children and their children.
- e) the evil people in this world.

3 7 7 . In the sentence "Please give us the intelligence to save what's left of our environment" (lines 22 and 23), the pronouns "us" and "our" relate to:

- a) we. d) she.
b) they. e) you.
c) I.

378. The adjective forms "bad" (line 2) and "better" (line 16) have as their superlative forms, respectively:

- a) worse and the best.
- b) the worst and the best.
- c) the best and worse.
- d) good and better.
- e) better and the best.

379. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the sentence "I can only come up with one solution: everyone should get involved" (lines 14-15)?

- a) I'm encouraged to only come up with one solution: everyone should get involved.
- b) I'm only forced to come up with one solution: everyone should get involved.
- c) I only need to come up with one solution: everyone should get involved.
- d) I'd rather only come up with one solution: everyone should get involved.
- e) I'm able to come up with one solution: everyone should get involved.

(Fuvest-SP) Texto para as questões de 380 a 386.

It is a nice irony, given that scientific genetics started with the manipulation of a crop plant, the pea, that the most vehement public opposition to it in recent years has come from those who object to the genetic manipulation of crops.

At the moment, so-called genetically modified (GM) crops are in disgrace. Consumers, particularly in Europe, are wary of buying food that may contain them. Environmental activists are ripping up fields where they are being tested experimentally. And companies that design them are selling off their GM subsidiaries, or even themselves, to anyone willing to take on the risk.

Yet the chances are that this is just a passing fad. No trial has shown a health risk from a commercially approved GM crop (or, more

correctly, a transgenic crop, as all crop plants have been genetically modified by selective breeding since time immemorial). And while the environmental risks, such as cross-pollination with wild species and the promotion of insecticide-resistant strains of pest, look more plausible, they also look no worse than the sorts of environmental havoc wreaked by more traditional sorts of agriculture.

THE ECONOMIST, JULY 1 ST 2000.

380. According to the passage,

- a) after peas started being manipulated, the public became strongly opposed to scientific genetics.
- b) even the most vehement supporters of scientific genetics are opposed to the genetic manipulation of crops.
- c) the latest experiments carried out by genetics engineers have been regarded with irony.
- d) there has been strong opposition to the manipulation of peas to improve crops in recent years.
- e) the strongest opponents of scientific genetics are the ones who disapprove of the genetic manipulation of crops.

381 . Choose the correct active voice form for...
"fields where they are being tested experimentally"

- a) fields where scientists have been testing them experimentally.
- b) fields where environmentalists are testing them experimentally.
- c) fields where genetic engineers had been testing them experimentally.
- d) fields where genetic engineers are testing them experimentally.
- e) fields where one has been testing them experimentally.

382. The passage tells us that GM crops

- a) are the object of widespread disapproval now.
- b) are not being sold in Europe at the moment.
- c) can no longer be experimentally tested in European fields.
- d) can only be sold by subsidized companies.
- e) are being designed only by companies willing to run risks.

383. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?

- a) Consumers will become more receptive to GM foods when trials show that they are not hazardous to health.

- b) The hostility to GM crops is likely to be short-lived.
- c) The environmentalists' hostility to GM crops is unfounded, as they pose no danger to the environment.
- d) GM foods are unlikely to be accepted even in the long run.
- e) Even if environmentalists stop protesting, consumers will keep on regarding GM foods with suspicion.

384. According to the passage, the term GM crop a) is totally incorrect unless selective breeding is involved.

- b) has been used since time immemorial.
- c) is not quite accurate.
- d) applies only to commercially approved crops.
- e) has never been used to mean the same as transgenic crop.

385. The passage tells us that

- a) tests have shown that only a few GM crops may be hazardous to health.
- b) the environmental risks of GM crops are practically non-existent.
- c) only a few GM products consumed in Europe have been commercially approved.
- d) it is highly improbable that GM crops promote pest varieties resistant to insecticides.
- e) commercially approved GM crops are safe for consumption, although they may harm the environment.

386. According to the passage, more traditional sorts of agriculture

- a) appear to be just as damaging to the environment as GM crops.
- b) seem to cause less damage to the environment than GM crops.
- c) may cause greater damage to the environment than GM crops.
- d) have been proved to cause no damage to the environment.
- e) are far less damaging to the environment than GM crops.

(UEG-GO) Texto para a questão 387.

Negro

- 01 I am a Negro:
- 02 Black as the night is black,
- 03 Black like the depths of my Africa.
- 04 I've been a slave:
- 05 Caesar *told me* to keep his door-steps clean.
- 06 I *brushed* the boots of Washington.
- 07 I've been a worker:
- 08 Under my hands the pyramids *arose*.
- 09 I *made* mortar for the Woolworth Building.
- 10 I've been a singer:
- 11 All the way from Africa to Georgia
- 12 I *carried* my sorrow songs.
- 13 I made ragtime.
- 14 I've been a victim:
- 15 The Belgians *cut off* my hands in the Congo.
- 16 They lynch me still in Mississippi.
- 17 I am Negro:
- 18 Black as the night is black,
- 19 Black like the depths of my Africa.

HUGHES, Langston. Selected Poems. Forum, v. XXIX, n. 3, Jul.1991, p. 7. [Langston Hughes é um escritor estadunidense, afrodescendente. Este poema foi publicado em 1959.]

387. Assinale a alternativa CORRETA:

- a) Este texto pode ser classificado como apelativo, uma vez que faz um apelo a sentimentos humanos e à luta contra injustiças sociais.
- b) O poema está escrito na terceira pessoa, o que reflete não apenas a descendência do autor, mas é uma referência a toda a raça negra, que tem sido escravizada e discriminada ao longo dos séculos.
- c) O autor apresenta, nos versos 1, 4, 7, 10, 14 e 17, as diversas condições a que os negros têm sido submetidos em sua história.
- d) A tradução mais adequada para os versos:
All the way from Africa to Georgia
I carried my sorrow songs
é:
'No caminho da África para a Geórgia encontrei minhas canções de sonho'.
- e) O tema central deste poema foi objeto de discussão em uma conferência sobre o racismo, realizada na cidade de Durban, na África do Sul, em 2001.

QUESTÕES SOMATÓRIAS

Orientação: efetue a soma dos numerais que aparecem na frente das opções que julgar corretas e escreva o resultado dentro do quadro que está abaixo de cada questão.

(UFBA) Texto para as questões de 1 a 4.

Preserving a life in e-mail

In order to leave a paper trail for future generations, try hitting PRINT.

- 1 It's a fact of digital life: an e-mail recording some detail of life - a birth announcement, a wedding, a chatty family story - comes from a relative. And then you erase it. "Correspondence makes up a
- 5 good portion of the oral history of our society," says David Lambert of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. "Or at least it used to - before people started discovering the DELETE buttons." While cleaning up the computer desktop
- 10 might seem like the top priority in the present moment, future generations would disagree. "Your grandchildren won't be able to go to your attic* and sort through a bunch of deleted e-mails," he says. "The loss to them will be incalculable."
- 15 To guard against this, Lambert instead wants everyone to start hitting the PRINT button, then filing* the printouts away*. And if you're keeping an online diary, make a copy of that as well. "Imagine how little we'd know about the Civil
- 20 War, for instance, if it had occurred during the age of the deletable message," he says. "You'll be saving what looks like the most mundane message in the world - but it just might turn to gold for someone looking back on it."
- 25 E-mail has proved to be one of the best ways of bringing far-flung families together - something Lambert discovered while researching his own ancestors. "I've gotten e-mails from distant relatives all over England, including some from
- 30 people whose great-grandparents were siblings with mine," he says. Recently someone in Virginia e-mailed Lambert a photograph of a daguerreotype* from the mid-1800s of a woman who was his daughter's sixth-great-grandmother.
- 35 If he had deleted any of this without making a copy, he says, "my daughter would have every right never to forgive me."

RIST, Curtis. In: *Time*, New York, n. 18, v. 156, p. 42, Oct. 2000.

"attic" (L. 12) - a space immediately below the roof of a house.

"filing (...) away " (L. 17) - saving (...) in a file.

"daguerreotype" (L. 33) - an old type of photograph.

1 • De acordo com o texto, são verdadeiras as proposições:

- (01) As pessoas que se correspondem por e-mails costumam apagar as mensagens enviadas por parentes.
- (02) O autor acredita que os e-mails acumulam informações desnecessárias e, por isso, devem ser apagados.
- (04) As cartas, por seu valor documental, fazem parte da história oral da sociedade.
- (08) O escritores profissionais evitam trocar e-mails porque preferem preservar os manuscritos.
- (16) David Lambert elaborou softwares destinados à reconstrução de árvores genealógicas.
- (32) Lambert tirou uma cópia da reprodução de uma foto antiga, que lhe foi enviada por e-mail.

2. Com base na leitura do texto, pode-se afirmar:
- (01) Os e-mails de natureza afetiva são documentos que poderão ser relevantes no futuro.
- (02) O volume de mensagens pelo correio eletrônico já supera o correio tradicional.
- (04) O correio eletrônico vem modificando o modo como as pessoas se relacionam à distância.
- (08) A realização de pesquisas genealógicas tem sido facilitada, de forma eficiente, pelo correio eletrônico.
- (16) As mensagens eletrônicas que se revestem de valor literário são as mais importantes para serem preservadas.
- (32) A utilização de e-mails entre familiares provoca a desintegração da família moderna.
- (64) As gerações futuras poderão não ter acesso a importantes documentos da vida familiar, que foram recebidos via e-mail.

3. Há correspondência entre a palavra indicada à esquerda e o termo transcrito à direita em
- (01) "them" (L. 14) - "grandchildren" (L. 12)
- (02) "this" (L. 15) - "loss" (L. 14)
- (04) "it" (L. 20) - "instance" (L. 20)
- (08) "his" (L. 27) - "ancestors" (L. 28)

- (16) "I" (L. 28) - "Lambert" (L. 27)
(32) "some" (L. 29) - "e-mails" (L. 28)
(64) "mine" (L. 31) - "siblings" (L. 30)

4. Com referência ao texto, é correto afirmar:

- (01) Os vocábulos "announcement" (L. 2) e "incalculable" (L. 14) são formados pelo mesmo processo de derivação de palavras.
(02) O uso do gerúndio em "discovering" (L. 8) é justificado pela mesma razão que em "making" (L. 35).
(04) A frase "The loss to them will be incalculable." (L. 14) transforma-se, no discurso indireto, em *He said that the loss to them would be incalculable.*
(08) A partícula *d'em* "we'd" (L. 19) é forma contrata da palavra *would*.
(16) A forma verbal "has proved" (L. 25) expressa uma ação associada ao presente.
(32) O *s* em "daughter's" (L. 34) corresponde à forma contrata de *has*.
(64) O termo "right" (L. 37) está empregado como substantivo.

(UFSC) Texto para as questões 5 e 6.

Global warming

The 2,500 top scientists on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climatic Change say it's really happening. The 14 warmest years since records began have all occurred since 1979; the five hottest since 1990. Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are at the highest for 160,000 years. Glaciers are melting; alpine flowers are "climbing" mountains at the rate of 30 cm a year; tropical diseases such as malaria are occurring more frequently.

5. Select the CORRECT proposition(s) to complete the following sentence.

The text suggests that global warming...

- (01) will begin in the near future.
(02) is related to the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
(04) is reducing the quantity of ice in the world.
(08) killed the flowers in the mountains.
(16) began fourteen years ago.
(32) intensifies the occurrence of certain diseases.

6. Choose the CORRECT proposition(s) according to all the texts.

- (01) FOOD: Ninety-three million tons of fish were caught, which was a record.
(02) POLLUTION: Air pollution still kills thousands of people in Britain.
(04) ENERGY: Renewable sources of energy are already in use.
(08) WILDLIFE: There are now areas destined to prevent the extinction of some animals.
(16) TOXIC CHEMICALS: The use of chemicals is not associated with genetic defects.
(32) OZONE LAYER: Sixteen years will be necessary to reduce the occurrence of skin cancers.
64. GLOBAL WARMING: Global warming is causing environmental changes in the world.

(UEPG-PR) Texto para as questões de 7 a 10.

Falling birthrates

RIO DE JANEIRO - One of 13 children, Adriana Pinho remembers growing up with little to call her own. She never had a bicycle, never had a pet and had to fight at the dinner table to get her share of what food there was to eat. She left school after the 5th grade, she said, because she saw little reason to continue, and no one told her she had to stay.

As an adult, Pinho said she saw her future as a story that had largely been written by her past. So she decided she wanted only one child. At age 32, she has one boy, who is 9. She is one of a growing number of women in Brazil and other developing countries who have baffled experts with their increasing assertiveness to follow a different course from their parents and have fewer children.

In a trend that experts are just beginning to understand, birthrates in many developing countries are shrinking to the point that some demographers are shelving long-held views that a population boom would push the global community to up to 10.5 billion people by the end of this century.

Brazil, along with Mexico, India, Indonesia and Egypt, is fueling the changing predictions for world

population, which could be smaller than expected by up to a billion people by the century's end, according to some recent studies.

One of the main question marks for future population growth is Africa, where in many countries there still is a preference for big families, but where the AIDS epidemic also is having a devastating effect.

Slowing birthrates in developing countries have surprised experts because it was believed that as long as poverty and illiteracy were widespread, most nations would not see significant declines.

(Adaptado de uma reportagem de Patrice M. Jones para o periódico *Chicago Tribune*, edição online de 8/9/2002)

VOCABULÁRIO

- birthrate:** índice de natalidade
- share:** parte, porção
- to baffle:** confundir, deixar perplexo
- assertiveness:** determinação
- trend:** tendência
- to shrink:** encolher, diminuir
- to shelve:** pôr de lado, descartar
- boom:** crescimento rápido
- to fuel:** estimular, servir como motivo para
- widespread:** comum, que se estende por vasta área

7. De acordo com as informações contidas no texto, assinale o que for correto.

- (01) Em muitos países em desenvolvimento, o índice de natalidade está abaixo do que indicavam antigas previsões.
- (02) Nos países desenvolvidos, a população está diminuindo.
- (04) Alguns demógrafos que acreditavam que haveria um crescimento rápido da população mundial estão revendo essa previsão.
- (08) Estimativas indicavam que no final deste século a comunidade global poderia chegar a 10,5 bilhões.
- (16) As previsões sobre a população mundial estão sendo refeitas com base no que tem sido observado em países como Brasil, México, Índia, Indonésia e Egito.
- (32) Segundo estudos recentes, no final deste século a população mundial pode ser menor do que se previa em até 1 bilhão de pessoas.

☐

8. Ainda de acordo com o que o texto informa, assinale o que for correto.

- (01) Para alguns pesquisadores, a diminuição do índice de natalidade em países em desenvolvimento configura uma tendência que vinha se desenhando claramente nos últimos anos.
- (02) Do ponto de vista demográfico, é difícil fazer previsões a respeito da África porque, embora ainda prevaleça a preferência por famílias grandes, o continente está sendo assolado pela AIDS.
- (04) A partir da perspectiva de que a pobreza e o analfabetismo não favorecem o declínio dos índices de natalidade, os especialistas ficaram surpresos com a queda desses índices nos países em desenvolvimento.
- (08) A diminuição dos índices de natalidade em países em desenvolvimento é devida em parte a iniciativas governamentais, mediante a implementação de programas de planejamento familiar.
- (16) No Brasil e em outros países em desenvolvimento, cresce o número de mulheres que, diferentemente do exemplo de seus pais, decidem ter menos filhos.
- (32) No Brasil, várias igrejas são contrárias ao controle da natalidade.

☐

9. Com relação ao que o texto informa sobre a brasileira Adriana Pinho, assinale o que for correto.

- (01) Tem treze irmãos.
- (02) Teve uma infância pobre.
- (04) Deixou a escola depois da 5ª série.
- (08) Via pouca razão para continuar estudando.
- (16) Ninguém tentou dissuadi-la de deixar a escola.
- (32) Trabalha como empregada doméstica.

☐

10. O texto informa ainda que Adriana Pinho

- (01) tem um filho.
- (02) se tornou mãe ainda na adolescência.
- (04) é separada do marido.
- (08) não pretende ter mais filhos.
- (16) está engajada em uma cruzada nacional em favor do planejamento familiar.
- (32) conseguiu recentemente realizar seu sonho de comprar uma bicicleta.

☐

(UFMS) Texto para as questões de 11 a 14.

Revising a paragraph

Good writers, even professional ones, revise what they write many times. It is during the revision stage that they have the opportunity to add new information, eliminate irrelevant information, move ideas around, connect ideas better, and change words. It is not a good idea to try and revise everything at once. Rather, it is best to focus on one area-for example, content and organization - and then rewrite the new paragraph and focus on another area - for example, style. Though students of English often think grammar is their most serious problem, it is more often the organization and content of their written work that is the problem. For that reason, correcting grammar, spelling, and punctuation mistakes should be done in the final revision stage.

From: *Finishing Touches* - Volume B by Samuela Eckstut. Didier. Prentice Hall International English Language Teaching, 1994.

VOCABULÁRIO

even: (linha 1) - até mesmo

at once: (linha 7) - de uma vez

rather: (linha 7) - ao invés disso

spelling: (linha 14) - grafia

11 • De acordo com o texto, assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s).

- (01) Apenas os escritores profissionais fazem várias revisões em seus trabalhos.
- (02) Os trabalhos devem ser revistos várias vezes, focalizando um aspecto de cada vez.
- (04) A gramática continua sendo o problema mais sério, embora a organização e o conteúdo também constituam preocupação.
- (08) A revisão gramatical propriamente dita deve ser feita no final do trabalho de revisão.
- (16) A revisão não deve ser feita uma única vez.

☐

12. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) que exprimem a mesma idéia da sentença abaixo.

"Though students of English often think grammar is their most serious problem, it is more often the organization and content of their written work that is the problem." (linhas 10-13)

- (01) Students of English often think that grammar is their most serious problem but their most important concern is the organization and content.
- (02) Students of English are equally worried about the three aspects mentioned: grammar, organization and content.
- (04) Grammar, organization and content all have the same importance for students of English.
- (08) Students of English think grammar is their most serious problem. However, the organization and content are even more serious.

☐

13. A expressão *For that reason* (linha 14) pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- (01) Although
- (02) But
- (04) Because of that
- (08) However
- (16) Due to that

☐

14. Na sentença *It is best to focus on one area* (linhas 7-8), a expressão destacada é o mesmo que

- (01) You must focus
- (02) You should focus
- (04) You'd better focus
- (08) You needn't focus
- (16) You mustn't focus
- (32) You can focus
- (64) You ought to focus

☐

15 • (Unioeste-SP) Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) em que os verbos foram empregados corretamente:

- (01) BTCV offers you the opportunity to participate in conservation projects.
- (02) You can to develop practical skills.
- (04) The volunteer is helping the local environment.
- (08) Thousands of volunteers in the country work in BTCV projects.
- (16) The volunteers can takes part in many environmental projects.
- (32) Contact BTCV now: Be a volunteer in a variety of conservation projects tomorrow.
- (64) Does you have time for an environmental project?

☐

(UFSC) Texto para as questões de 16 a 18.

Thanksgiving

In 1620 one of the first British settlements in America was established in Massachusetts. These settlers, known as Pilgrims, had come to America to freely practise their religion. They arrived in November, when it was too late to plant crops. Although many people died, the Pilgrim settlement survived the winter because of help from Indians who lived nearby. The Indians taught the Pilgrims about corn and showed them where to fish. The next November, after the crops were harvested, the Pilgrims gave thanks to God at a feast to which they invited the Indians.

Every year, Americans celebrate Thanksgiving. Families and friends get together for a big feast. The meal usually includes roast turkey with stuffing and gravy, a sweet sauce made from cranberries, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie. What a meal! It's not surprising that a recent Thanksgiving tradition is to sit after dinner in front of the TV watching a professional football game.

From: FALK, R. *Spotlight on the USA*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993, p. 14.

16. Select the **correct** proposition(s) according to the text.

- (01) All the Pilgrims died because of cold weather when they came to America.
- (02) Americans have turkey and other special dishes on Thanksgiving.
- (04) Massachusetts was one of the places where the Pilgrims first established themselves.
- (08) British and American people love watching games on TV after celebrating Thanksgiving.
- (16) The Indians that the Pilgrims met in America were friendly and helpful.

☐

17. According to the text, the Pilgrims...

- (01) learned how to plant corn with the Indians.
- (02) watched TV after having dinner.
- (04) reached America at the right time to grow crops.
- (08) and the Indians took part in a feast that was prepared after the Pilgrims had harvested their crops.
- (16) and their religion were of great importance to the Indians since they had no god.

☐

18. Which question(s) **CAN** be answered according to the text?

- (01) Which drinks are part of the Thanksgiving traditions?
- (02) What was the Pilgrims' religion?
- (04) How many Pilgrims arrived in America?
- (08) How did the Indians help the Pilgrims?
- (16) What kind of food do people prepare to celebrate Thanksgiving?
- (32) Who were the Pilgrims?

(UF-MS) Texto para as questões de 19 a 22.

Worldwide Literacy Problems

- 1 Just how well are students being educated these days? The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development carried out a study based on tests involving 265,000 high school students 15 years of age in 32 countries to assess "the extent to which students approaching the end of compulsory education have the knowledge and skills needed for full participation in society." Their findings reveal that 6 percent of pupils fall below the 10 "lowest level of reading proficiency." Another 12 percent can only manage "very basic reading tasks such as locating a simple piece of information or identifying the main theme of a text." In literacy, on the average, girls in all the countries performed 15 better than boys. Finnish pupils did the best in reading, while Japanese and Korean students were the top performers in science and mathematics. "In 20 out of 28 countries, more than one in four students consider school a place where they do 20 not want to go," says the study.

AWAKE! January 22, 2003.

19. According to the text, the study involving 265,000 students in 32 countries showed that

- (01) the situation was worse in poor countries.
- (02) girls were more successful than boys.
- (04) Japanese and Korean students were not able to read a simple text.
- (08) 12% of the students were not able to read a simple text.
- (16) the students from Finland were the most successful in reading.

20. To assess (line 5) is a synonym of

- (01) to measure.
- (02) to decide.
- (04) to consider.
- (08) to deal with.
- (16) to evaluate.

☐

21 • Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s).

- (01) *findings* (line 8) is a synonym of *results*.
- (02) In "12% can only manage..." (lines 10-11), the modal verb expresses *permission*.
- (04) *compulsory* (line 6) is the same as *obligatory*.
- (08) *they* (line 19) refers to *countries*.
- (16) *on the average* (line 14) can be translated as *em média*.

☐

22. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s).

- (01) O autor se mostra surpreso com o resultado da pesquisa.
- (02) A pesquisa levou quinze anos para ser concluída.
- (04) A pesquisa apresentou resultados da avaliação de leitura, matemática e ciências.
- (08) A pesquisa envolveu 32 países e 265.000 alunos.
- (16) O texto divulga um livro publicado com o resultado da pesquisa.

☐

(UFSC) Texto para as questões de 23 a 25.

Rewards for talents

Awards and medals are usually given throughout the world to outstanding people in several areas of knowledge. One of the most famous awards is the Nobel Prize. There are other well-known premiums in the United States.

PULITZER PRIZES-they were endowed by Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911), publisher of the New York World, in a bequest to Columbia University. They are awarded annually since 1917 for work done during the preceding year. All prizes are \$3,000 in each category Journalism, Literature and Music), except Meritorious Public Service for which a gold medal is given.



OSCAR - a gold-plated statuette awarded by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for outstanding contributions to motion-picture industry since 1928. The first movie to get an Oscar was *Wings* and the first director was Frank Borzage with *Seventh Heaven*. There are many versions about the origin of the name "Oscar", which has been used since 1931. The most common one is that the statuette was named after Oscar Pierce, the uncle of Margaret Herrick, a librarian of the Academy.

GRAMMY - A statuette awarded annually by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences for outstanding achievement in almost 70 categories in the recording industry. The first Grammy was delivered in 1958 to Domenico Modugno for his song *Volare*. The word Grammy comes from GRAM(ophone).

From: LIBERATO, Wilson Antônio. Compact English Book. FTD, 1998.

23. Select the CORRECT proposition(s) according to the text.

- (01) Among the many well-known awards given in the United States, the Nobel Prize is the most famous one.
- (02) The first Pulitzer Prizes were awarded by Joseph Pulitzer, a publisher of the New York World.
- (04) Music is one of the categories awarded by both the Pulitzer Prizes and the Grammy.
- (08) The prizes mentioned in the text were all named after outstanding people.
- (16) The name Oscar was probably a tribute to Margaret Herrick's uncle.

☐

24. In which paragraphs can you find the following information? Select the CORRECT proposition(s) according to the text.

- (01) the probable origin of the name of a premium given to important contributions to the film industry: *paragraph 3*
- (02) the approximate amount of categories that receive a statuette in the world of the recording industry: *paragraph 4*
- (04) the name of a country where famous rewards are delivered: *paragraph 1*
- (08) the name of a prize that is awarded monthly since the beginning of the century: *paragraph 2*

- (16) the year in which the name "Oscar" was first used to name a gold-plated statuette: *paragraph 3*
- (32) how long the person who endowed the Pulitzer Prizes lived: *paragraph 2*
64. the price of the gold medal that is delivered as a Pulitzer Prize: *paragraph 2*

25. Which of the following questions can be answered according to the information contained in the text?

- (01) How much do Americans spend on awards and medals given to famous people around the world every month?
- (02) What is the name of the artist who received a Pulitzer Prize last year?
- (04) What was the first song to receive a Grammy?
- (08) What do people win a Pulitzer Prize for?
- (16) Who won an Oscar for Best Director this year?
- (32) How many premiums are mentioned in the text?

(Unioeste-SP) Texto para as questões 26 a 29.

Likely Paddlefest

*Likely, B.C.
September 23-24*

The small town of Likely, located on the western slope of the Cariboo Mountains in the Central B.C. (about an hour's drive east of Willians Lake), is one of the province's best-kept secrets.

Situated on Quesnel Lake, where it narrows into a river, the town is becoming a gateway for outdoor adventure: kayaking, canoeing, hiking, mountain biking, fly fishing and, in the winter, skiing and snowmobiling.

Likely and Quesnel Forks, a town at the confluence of the Quesnel and Cariboo rivers, is where the festival's Whitewater action - shuttled kayak runs and guided raft trips through rapids, including the Class IV Devil's Eyebrow - takes place.

There is a party and live music Saturday night, during which spontaneous singing tournaments have been known to break out.

Camping is available at a forest service recreation site right on the river.

INFORMATION: 250-398-7873

or www.caribooocountry.org

(from COAST *The outdoor Recreation Magazine*)

Glossary

slope: ladeira, declive

rapids: cachoeiras

outdoor: atividades ao ar livre

26.. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s) em relação ao texto.

- (01) *Likely is the name of a big city.*
- (02) *Likely is situated about an hour's drive east of Willians Lake.*
- (04) *There are several outdoor activities in Likely.*
- (08) *There is a festival at Christmas in Likely.*
- (16) *You can go camping in Likely.*
- (32) *The Likely Paddlefest lasts two weeks.*
- (64) *Women are not allowed to participate in the outdoors activities in Likely.*

27. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s) em relação ao texto.

- (01) *Snowmobiling is a sport.*
- (02) *Willians is the name of a river.*
- (04) *It takes two hours to get Likely by bike.*
- (08) *You can get further information about Likely Paddlefest in the internet.*
- (16) *Canoeing is one of the outdoor activities presented.*
- (32) *Besides sports people can also join in a party.*

20. Em *The small town of Likely, located on the slope of the Cariboo Mountains in central B.C., is one of the province's best-kept secrets*, as palavras destacadas, respectivamente, são:

- (01) verb - conjunction - preposition.
- (02) noun - noun - adjective.
- (04) adjective - verb - noun.
- (08) preposition - adverb - verb.
- (16) article - verb - noun.
- (32) conjunction - noun - adjective.
- (64) adverb - adjective - verb.

29. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s) em relação ao texto.

- (01) Em *Kayaking is one of the possible outdoors activities*, a terminação "ing" em *Kayaking* forma um substantivo
- (02) Em *camping is available at a forest service recreation*, a terminação "able" em *Available* forma um pronome.
- (04) Em *there is a party and a tournament on Saturday*, a terminação "merit" em *tournament* forma um verbo.
- (08) Em *Likely is situated on Quesnel Lake where it narrows into a river*, a terminação "s" em *narrows* apresenta a forma plural da palavra *narrow*.
- (16) Em *There is a party and live music, during which spontaneous singing tournaments happen*, a terminação "ous" em *spontaneous*, forma um adjetivo.
- (32) Em *The small town of Likely is located in the Cariboo Mountains*, a terminação "ed" em *located*, forma o tempo verbal no futuro.

(UEM-PR) Texto para as questões de 30 a 33.

Recruitment

1 Our properties offer a variety of exciting jobs and wonderful opportunities for career advancement.

Whether you are looking for a position in:

- 5 Front Office
- Reservations
- Housekeeping
- Maintenance

Our hotel offers one of the most friendly and family oriented work environments that you can find. Our employee recognition programs are renowned within the hospitality industry. We are committed to being the best and all of our employees are trained in our

15 Service values

Communication: We are honest and respectful in all of our communications with our guests and with our employees; we listen carefully and consider the outcome of our decisions.

Attitude: Our positive attitude is shared each day through our enthusiastic, caring and friendly performance.

Teamwork: By working together and supporting each other we will achieve great success.

Clean & Safe Work Environment: We will strive to provide a "home away from home" environment that is safe, clean and comfortable for all.

Hospitality: Our guests are special; we will greet them with a warm smile, provide them with friendly service and anticipate their needs.

35 PLEASE SEND US YOUR RESUME,
WE WOULD BE HAPPY TO HEAR FROM YOU.

An Equal Opportunity Employer
(www.thhotels.com)

30. O texto

- (01) é uma propaganda de hotel.
- (02) traz ofertas de emprego.
- (04) é a divulgação de um treinamento para gerentes de hotel.
- (08) traz informações sobre serviços especializados em recrutamento.
- (16) é um artigo sobre como conseguir emprego.
- (32) relaciona qualidades de serviço para um bom atendimento na rede de hotelaria.
- (64) incentiva os funcionários do hotel a progredirem em suas carreiras.

31. De acordo com o texto, assinale o que for correto.

- (01) "exciting" (linha 1), "respectful" (linha 16) e "carefully" (linha 19) têm a função de adjetivo.
- (02) O termo grifado na frase "Whether you are looking for a position in..." (linha 4) expressa condição.
- (04) "most friendly" (linha 9) e "the best" (linha 13) têm função de superlative
- (08) "offers" (linha 9) e "needs" (linha 34) são verbos no tempo presente.
- (16) "outcome" (linha 20) pode ser substituído por "release".
- (32) "committed" (linha 13) pode ser traduzido por "reconhecidos".
- (64) "them" (linha 32) refere-se ao grupo de funcionários do hotel.

32. De acordo com o texto,

- (01) o hotel oferece um ambiente de trabalho familiar e amigável.
- (02) o programa de reconhecimento aos funcionários é admirado na indústria hospitalar.
- (04) os interessados devem marcar uma entrevista para serem selecionados.
- (08) os funcionários mantêm uma atitude positiva para não criarem transtornos aos clientes.
- (16) o hotel está oferecendo vagas para os seguintes setores: recepção, reserva, contabilidade e manutenção.
- (32) as decisões são tomadas com a participação dos funcionários.
- (64) os clientes são recepcionados de forma amável.

☐

33. Analisando as expressões destacadas nas alternativas abaixo, pode-se afirmar que

- (01) "Front Office" (linha 5) refere-se à gerência do hotel.
- (02) "Housekeeping" (linha 7) e "Maintenance" (linha 8) são atividades administrativas.
- (04) "work environments" (linha 10) expressa ambiente de trabalho.
- (08) "oriented" (linha 10) e "shared" (linha 21) são sinônimos.
- (16) "caring" (linha 22) e "supporting" (linha 24) são sinônimos.
- (32) "provide" (linha 32) expressa promessa.
- (64) "be happy to hear from you" (linha 36) significa prazer em receber seu currículo.

☐

(UEM-PR) Para as questões de 34 a 37, leia o texto a seguir.

A Simple Plan Stressed? Take a Walk on the Walden Side

*By Cain Burdeau
The Associated Press*

1 WALDEN POND, Mass, July 1 - A walk around Walden Pond can take as long as you need.

It was to this peaceful New England lake that a remarkable individual from nearby Concord came to live alone, clearing a spot for a one-room cabin. Henry David Thoreau - the man who urged us to

"simplify, simplify"- immortalized Walden as the birthplace of the conservation movement.

Thoreau lived here between 1845 and 1847, 10 bathing in the pond in the mornings, the only person in sight, and wrote one of the most breathtaking books of early American philosophy: *Walden, or Life in the Woods*.

"I went to the woods because I wished to live 15 deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived," Thoreau wrote in *Walden*.

GETTING THERE: Walden Pond State Reservation 20 is located near Lincoln and Concord in the greater Boston area. From east or west, take Route 2 to Route 126 south, and follow the signs.

THINGS TO REMEMBER: At Walden Pond, dogs, bicycles, flotation devices and grills are not 25 allowed. No more than 1,000 visitors can be there at one time, so the park encourages visitors to call in advance and check on parking. Telephone:(978) 369-3254.

THINGS TO DO: Visitors are allowed to swim in 30 the pond and there is a place to change clothes on site. There is also a boat launch accessible by car, but only canoes, kayaks and small electric-powered boats are permitted.

A walk around the pond is most satisfying. On the 35 way, a visitor can see the spot where Henry David Thoreau wrote "*Walden, or Life in the Woods*". Also, a replica of Thoreau's house and a statue of Thoreau can be seen. Year-round interpretative programs and guided walks are offered. At the 40 tourist center, there is a gift shop, bookstore and art gallery. There's also an ice cream shop. Specialized equipment includes portable listening systems for park programs and a beach wheelchair to the beach and water.

45 NEARBY ATTRACTIONS: Thoreau's grave is located on Authors' Ridge at the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord. Also in Concord, the house of Ralph Waldo Emerson -Thoreau's close friend and a pioneering philosopher and writer himself 50 - is worth visiting.

LODGING: A range of hotels and bed-and-breakfasts, from modern luxury hotels to colonial farmhouses, can be found throughout the greater Boston area. Also, Massachusetts has many state 55 parks where camping is allowed.

34. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) em que todos os termos, contidos no texto, expressem uma qualidade.

- (01) "stressed" (subtítulo); "alone" (linha 5); "essential" (linha 15)
- (02) "peaceful" (linha 3); "individual" (linha 4); "early" (linha 12)
- (04) "breathtaking" (linha 12); "satisfying" (linha 34); "specialized" (linha 42)
- (08) "deliberately" (linha 15); "lived" (linha 9); "signs" (linha 22)
- (16) "located" (linha 20); "devices" (linha 24); "advance" (linha 27)
- (32) "site" (linha 31); "accessible" (linha 31); "interpretative" (linha 38)

☐

35. Pela leitura do texto, pode-se afirmar que Thoreau

- (01) alugou uma pequena casa em Walden Pond.
- (02) passou a vida como eremita.
- (04) escreveu uma das mais surpreendentes obras da literatura americana.
- (08) simplificou o movimento conservacionista.
- (16) optou por Walden Pond para escrever um livro.
- (32) decidiu encarar apenas os fatos essenciais da vida.
- (64) não queria morrer sem ter vivido em Walden Pond.

☐

36. De acordo com o texto, em Walden Pond,

- (01) alivia-se o estresse.
- (02) não é permitido mais do que um dado número de visitantes por dia.
- (04) é obrigatório fazer reservas antecipadas para o estacionamento.
- (08) o visitante pode nadar, andar de bicicleta e fazer churrasco.
- (16) há lojas para a aquisição de souvenirs.
- (32) visitas guiadas acontecem anualmente.
- (64) o turista pode escolher qualquer tipo de lugar para se hospedar.

☐

37. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s) de acordo com o texto.

- (01) A casa onde Thoreau viveu não mais existe.
- (02) Estão disponíveis equipamentos portáteis para praia e água.
- (04) Mesmo o turista com menor poder aquisitivo pode hospedar-se na região.
- (08) Além de escritor e filósofo, Emerson era amigo íntimo de Thoreau.
- (16) Não se deve deixar de visitar a casa de Emerson.
- (32) Uma das atrações de Walden Pond é o túmulo de Thoreau.

☐

(UF-MS) Texto para as questões de 38 a 41.

May 13, 2002 Vol. 159 No. 19

Your Health

BY JANICE M. HOROWITZ

OPERATION STARVATION

- 1 When patients have elective surgery, they're often not just anxious but also famished. That's because in almost 90% of cases, according to a new study, they've been instructed not to eat or drink after midnight before surgery. What's wrong with that?

Plenty. Three years ago, the American Society of Anesthesiology declared that prolonged preoperative fasting was no longer recommended. Fasting doesn't prevent vomiting or other complications, and it can lead to headaches, irritability and even dehydration. So what are the latest guidelines? Most people can eat a normal meal if the procedure is eight hours away, or a light meal like tea and toast if it's six hours away. Caffeine addicts, meanwhile, needn't forgo their fix: clear liquids, such as black coffee, are permitted two hours before an operation.

Source: American Journal of Nursing.
<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/printout/0,8816,235460,00.html>

38. De acordo com o texto, é correto afirmar que

- (01) é recomendável que o paciente não coma ou beba após a meia-noite, antes de ser submetido a uma cirurgia eletiva.
- (02) é admissível que o paciente faça uma refeição normal até oito horas antes de uma cirurgia eletiva.

- (04) é admissível que o paciente faça uma refeição leve até seis horas antes de uma cirurgia eletiva.
- (08) a maioria das pessoas gosta de tomar chá e bolachas seis horas antes de uma cirurgia eletiva.
- (16) é admissível que os pacientes tomem água ou leite e café até duas horas antes de uma cirurgia eletiva.

☐

39. De acordo com o texto, é correto afirmar que

- (01) os pacientes viciados em cafeína devem abster-se de ingerir café até duas horas antes de uma cirurgia eletiva.
- (02) é importante que os pacientes jejem no dia anterior a uma cirurgia eletiva.
- (04) o jejum não evita que os pacientes vomitem durante uma cirurgia eletiva.
- (08) o jejum antes de uma cirurgia eletiva pode levar o paciente a ter dores de cabeça e irritabilidade.
- (16) o jejum antes de uma cirurgia eletiva pode levar o paciente à desidratação.

☐

40. Observe o texto e assinale a(s) proposição(ões) verdadeira(s).

- (01) **famished** (linha 2) pode ser substituído por **starving**.
- (02) **not to eat or drink** (linhas 4 e 5) tem o mesmo significado que **Fasting** (linha 9).
- (04) **tea and toast** (linha 15) não são considerados **light meal** (linhas 1 5).
- (08) **black coffee** (linha 17) é um exemplo dos **clear liquids** (linha 17).
- (16) **can** (linha 11) pode ser substituído por **are obliged to**.

☐

41. Observe o texto e assinale a(s) proposição(ões) verdadeira(s).

- (01) **they** (linha 1) refere-se a *patients*.
- (02) **they** (linha 4) refere-se a *cases*.
- (04) **that** (linha 6) refere-se a *surgery*.
- (08) **it** (linha 11) refere-se a *fasting*.
- (16) **their** (linha 1 7) refere-se a *caffeine addicts*.

☐

(UFSC) Texto para a questão 42.



42. There is also some **Good News** - Choose the proposition(s) that presents (present) the **CORRECT** punctuation.

- (01) Air and water pollution have, been falling. In rich countries sulphur dioxide pollution - one of the main causes of acid rain - has fallen by nearly. Half in Europe and nearly a third in the US. Since 1980 heavy metals are disappearing from petrol rivers are cleaner.
- (02) Air and water pollution have been falling in rich countries. Sulphur dioxide pollution, one of the main causes of acid rain, has fallen by nearly half. In Europe and nearly a third in the US. Since 1980. Heavy metals are disappearing. From petrol rivers are cleaner.
- (04) Air and water pollution have been falling in rich countries? Sulphur dioxide pollution one of the main causes of acid rain has fallen by nearly, half in Europe and nearly, a third in the US since 1980 heavy metals. Are disappearing from petrol. Rivers are cleaner.
- (08) Air and water pollution have been falling. In rich countries sulphur dioxide pollution one of the main, causes of acid rain has fallen by nearly half? In Europe and nearly a third in the US, since 1980. Heavy metals are disappearing from petrol. Rivers are cleaner.
- (16) Air and water pollution have been falling in rich countries. Sulphur dioxide pollution, one of the main causes of acid rain, has fallen by nearly half in Europe and nearly a third in the US since 1980. Heavv metals are disappearing from petrol. Rivers are cleaner.

☐

(UFMS) Texto para a questão 43.

Politicians

Politicians and diapers have one thing in common. They should both be changed regularly ... and for the same reason.

Anonymous

43. According to the text "Politicians", we may infer that

- (01) it is common for politicians to wear diapers.
- (02) politicians prefer to change diapers.
- (04) politicians should be replaced frequently.
- (08) politicians, like diapers, tend to get dirty.
- (16) politicians dirty diapers frequently.

_____!

44. (UFSC) Choose the correct proposition(s) to complete the following paragraph.

Children _____ a long sock at the end of their bed on Christmas Eve, December 24th, _____ that Santa Claus will come down the chimney _____ night and bring them small presents, fruit and nuts. Their expectations are usually not _____!

- (01) hang - looking - before the - disapproved
- (02) leave - hoping - during the - disappointed
- (04) hide - thinking - on - motivated
- (08) put - expecting - at - frustrated
- (16) place - wishing - in - explained
- (32) have - feeling - after the - disagreed

☐

(UFBA) Texto para as questões 45 e 46.

WHAT IS STUDYING?

Study is defined as the "application of the mental faculties to the acquisition of knowledge." What does this definition mean? It states or implies that (1) studying involves the use of one's mind; (2) it requires the application of mental effort; and (3) it is a means by which one learns or gains knowledge.

The need for effective study skills is significantly greater in college than in high school. The failure to recognize this need leads many students into academic difficulty early in their first semester.

Some estimates indicate that up to 40 percent of entering freshmen* never make it past the first year.

15 Most students who fail to graduate from college do so because they use ineffective study methods. Developing proper study methods is especially important for the entering college student because of four ways in which college differs from high school. (...)

LOCKE, Edwin A. **Study methods & motivation**: a practical guide to effective study. 2. ed. rev. Connecticut: Second Renaissance Books, 1998. p. 3, 5 e 6.

"freshmen" (1.13) - students in their first year at university.

45. De acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar:

- (01) A aquisição do conhecimento realiza-se através de estudo que exige pouco esforço mental.
- (02) As pesquisas indicam que mais de 40% dos universitários dificilmente passam nos exames.
- (04) O estudo requer o uso das faculdades mentais do indivíduo para a aquisição da aprendizagem.
- (08) O desenvolvimento de métodos de estudo é um passo seguro para quem quer ser bem-sucedido na universidade.
- (16) O autor procura conscientizar o estudante universitário da importância do estudo pautado em critérios e em disciplina.
- (32) As dificuldades enfrentadas pelo universitário "calouro", no início do curso, representam uma consequência da falta de método de estudo.
- (64) O autor afirma que o aluno deve se dedicar aos estudos, tanto no ensino médio quanto no ensino universitário, com o mesmo empenho.

☐

46. Há correspondência entre o termo transcrito à esquerda e o significado indicado à direita em

- (01) "knowledge" (l. 2) - understanding and skills that a person has acquired through experience or education.
- (02) "means" (l. 6) - low social rank.
- (04) "skills" (l. 8) - abilities to do something well.
- (08) "college" (l. 9) - a university, or part of one, offering undergraduate courses.
- (16) "failure" (l. 9) - success in doing or achieving something.
- (32) "leads" (l. 10) - goes away from a place.

_____!

47. (UFSC) Select the proposition(s) which contains (contain) **correct** translations for the underlined words.

- (01) If you try to catch a train, (...) you may have difficulty in finding a seat.
... para reservar um horário.
- (02) If they have room for even more food, they may enjoy a piece of Christmas cake.
Se eles tiverem espaço ...
- (04) (...) they usually have a Christmas tree in the corner of the front room, glittering with colored lights and decorations.
... brilhando com luzes coloridas ...
- (08) Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them at the bottom of the Christmas tree to be found on Christmas morning.
... para serem encontrados na manhã de Natal.
- (16) Sometimes carol-singers can be heard on the streets as they collect money for charity.
... uma vez que eles colecionam dinheiro ...

☐

(UFMS) Texto referente às questões 48 e 49.

01 When you are moving towards an objective, it is
02 very important to pay attention to the road. It is
03 the road that teaches us the best way to get there,
04 and the road enriches us as we walk its length. And
05 it is the same thing when you have an objective
06 in your life. It will turn out to be better or worse
07 depending on the route you choose to reach it and
08 the way you negotiate that route.

The Pilgrimage, by Paulo Coelho in
In Your Hands, Saffire Press, 1997.

Vocabulário:

towards (linha 1) - em direção a

to enrich (linha 4) - enriquecer

length (linha 4) - extensão

to turn out to be (linha 6) - vir a ser, transformar-se em

to choose (linha 7) - escolher

to reach (linha 7) - alcançar

48. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s).

- (01) there (linha 3) refere-se ao objetivo mencionado na primeira sentença.
- (02) its length (linha 4) refere-se à extensão do objetivo mencionado na primeira sentença.
- (04) it (linha 5) refere-se ao objetivo de vida, mencionado na sentença anterior.
- (08) No texto, road (linha 2) e route (linha 7) são sinônimos.
- (16) the way you negotiate (linha 8) pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por when you negotiate.
- (32) a terceira sentença (And it is the same thing when you have an objective in your life.) (linhas 5-6) introduz uma comparação ao que foi dito nas duas primeiras sentenças.

☐

49. Assinale a(s) alternativa(s) em que a preposição *to* indica finalidade e pode ser traduzida por *para*, *a fim de que*.

- (01) ... it is very important to pay attention... (linhas 1-2)
- (02) ... pay attention to the road (linha 2)
- (04) It is the road that teaches us the best way to get there,... (linhas 2-3)
- (08) It will turn out to be better or worse... (linha 6)
- (16) ... depending on the route you choose to reach it... (linha 7)

☐

QUESTÕES DISCURSIVAS

(UFRN) Texto para as questões 1 e 2.

A sign of the times: birds are now mimicking cell phone ringing tones.

Imagine that you are taking a peaceful walk in the British countryside, when suddenly you hear the annoying sound of mobile phones going off all around you. Before you start looking for any loquacious human culprits, maybe you should look to the trees instead. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has found that British birds, such as starlings, are mimicking the noise of cell phone ringing tones. Mike Everett, a spokesman for the society, says that birds have long imitated man-made sounds from human whistling to car brakes screeching.

SPEAK UP. São Paulo: Ed. Camelot, ano 14, n. 175, p. 9, Dec. 2001.

1. Descreva a situação proposta no 1^o período.

2. Qual a descoberta mencionada no texto? E o que diz Mike Everett sobre o assunto?

(Unicamp-SP) Leia o trecho abaixo, do livro *Mythology* de Edith Hamilton e responda, em português, às questões 3 e 4.

The Greeks did not believe that the gods created the universe. It was the other way about: the universe created the gods. Before there were gods, heaven and earth had been formed. They were the first parents. The Titans were their children, and the gods were their grandchildren.

The Titans, often called the Elder Gods, were for untold ages supreme in the universe. They were of enormous size and of incredible strength. There were many of them, but only a few appear in the stories of mythology. The most important was CRONUS, in Latin SATURN. He ruled over the other Titans until his son Zeus dethroned him and seized the power for himself. The Romans said that when Jupiter, their name for Zeus, ascended the throne, Saturn fled to Italy and brought in the Golden Age, a time of perfect peace and happiness, which lasted as long as he reigned.

3. Quem era Cronus?

4. Dê um significado para **seized** (2^a parágrafo).

(UFV-MG) Texto para as questões de 5 a 7.

1 There's a big gap between the haves and the have-nots around the globe. The United Nations says 20 percent of the world's population consumes more than 80 percent of all goods and services. And 5 that divide is expected to be even more dramatic over this century.

Poverty knows no geographic borders, no age limits, no ethnic boundaries. While many people believe it's only a problem in developing countries, 10 experts say that's a huge misconception. It's an enormous problem throughout the world and a major problem in the United States. As a result,

significant numbers of youngsters are growing up in poverty.

While the world's economy has soared over the past 20 years, the number of people living in poverty has grown to 1.2 million people, of which 600 million are children. This is a condition that feeds and promotes other negative conditions for children. Poor people have less access to adequate food and to basic social services, including health care. Their children tend to be less prepared to enter school healthy, nourished, and capable of learning.

There are plenty of ways for people to help others. Two of the most popular programs promoted by UNICEF to raise money were started by children: Trick or Treat and UNICEF greeting cards. The first UNICEF card was a thank you note from a little girl in Czechoslovakia who had been assisted by UNICEF after World War II. These activities are just the beginning. There are many ways to help poor children and many organizations to get involved with.

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5. Rewrite the following sentence using synonyms for the underlined words: "There's a big **gap** between **the haves** and **the have-nots** around the globe." (line 1)

6. Based on your understanding of the word *goods* in line 4, explain the difference in meaning between the two sentences below:

- a) These are Brazilian goods.
b) These are good Brazilians.

7. In your opinion, what could be done to help poor children in Brazil?

8. (UFF-RJ) To answer question 8, consider the following statement:

"Latin America has left its most enduring imprint on the world, it can be argued, not in politics or physics, but in prose, poetry and paint."

Now answer the question below.

In what way does the contrast found in the statement reflect Latin American reality?

(UFPR) Texto para as questões 9 a 11.

Suspected Thief Drowns

Sun Aug 18, 7:35 AM ET

TULSA, Oklahoma (Reuters) - A suspected thief, weighed down with more than 50 pounds of stolen cameras and CDs, among other items, drowned as he attempted to evade police by swimming across the Arkansas River, officials said.

The man, identified as Edward McBride, 37, was carrying a bag weighing 50 pounds that contained stolen items and was found Friday with stolen goods also stuffed in his pockets, said Tulsa police spokesman Lucky Lamons.

He was being pursued by Tulsa police who suspected him of robbing a Tulsa home when he jumped into the muddy Arkansas River.

"He got about 40 yards out and yelled for help," Lamons said. "The officers took off their shirts, shoes and belts and jumped into the river. By the time they reached him, he had gone under."

Lamons said rescue workers retrieved McBride's body about an hour later from about 8 feet to 10 feet of water along with the bag containing stolen goods.

Disponível em: <<http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story2&cid=573&e=4&u=/nm/2 002081 8/odnm/drowningdd>> Acesso em: 19 ago. 2002.

Orientação: Escreva F se a opção for falsa em relação ao texto e V se for verdadeira.

9. De acordo com o texto acima, é correto afirmar:

- () Ao fugir da polícia, McBride caiu involuntariamente no rio.
- () McBride tinha 37 anos e era suspeito de ter assaltado uma casa.
- () O peso dos objetos roubados que carregava consigo contribuiu para o afogamento de McBride.
- () McBride se especializava no roubo de jóias e quadros.
- () McBride foi retirado do rio ainda com vida, mas morreu logo em seguida.
- () Os fatos narrados ocorreram no mês de agosto, em Tulsa, no estado americano de Oklahoma.

10. The text contains information on

- () how McBride died.
- () why McBride died.
- () who rescued McBride, preventing him from dying.
- () when McBride's body was found.
- () how much McBride weighed when he died.

11. According to the text, the police

- () tried to help McBride before he drowned.
- () was able to reach McBride in time to arrest him.
- () shot and killed McBride.
- () pursued McBride.
- () found some evidence that McBride was a thief.

12. (UFES) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

1. Having no family, I had nowhere to go.

There was _____

2. How am I going to survive today?

He wondered _____

3. Some people I didn't want to contact.

I avoided _____

4. I had to look for shelter.

Shelter _____

5. I've been on the housing list for about four months.

Its been _____

13. (Unicamp-SP) Nos versos abaixo, há um sentimento expresso em relação ao mar. Que sentimento é esse?

*THERE are certain things - as, a spider, a ghost,
The income-tax, gout, an umbrella for three -
That I hate, but the thing I hate the most
Is a thing they call the Sea.*

*Pour some salt water over the floor -
Ugly I'm sure you'll allow it to be:
Suppose it extended a mile or more,
That's very like the Sea.*

*Beat a dog till it howls outright -
Cruel, but all very well, for a spree:
Suppose that he did so day and night,
That would be like the Sea.*

(...)

Lewis Carroll

(UFBA) Texto para as questões de 14 a 17.

Ernest Hemingway (1898 - 1961)

- 1 Born in Oak Park, Illinois, the son of a doctor with a fondness for fishing and camping, Hemingway worked briefly as a journalist and then volunteered as an ambulance driver for the
- 5 Italian front in World War I. Hemingway was severely wounded*, an experience that informed much of his subsequent fiction. Befriended by Gertrude Stein in postwar Paris, Hemingway became a part of the literary group that would
- 10 be later characterized as the "Lost Generation."

He gave voice to this generation in his first novel, *The Sun Also Rises* (1926). Structured around the masculine pursuits of bullfighting, hunting, fishing, boxing, and war, Hemingway's novels often project the sometimes ironic image of the warrior*-writer. Hemingway's life resembled his fiction; *sojourns** in Paris, Spain, Africa, Cuba, and finally Idaho are reflected in his books. Suffering from depression, alcoholism, and suspected mental illness, Hemingway shot himself through the head, using the same shotgun that his father had used to commit suicide years before. (...)

ELLIOT, Emory (General editor). *The Columbia history of the American novel*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1991. p. 784.

"**wounded**" (l. 6) - injured to part of the body.

"**warrior**" (1.16) - a person who fights in battle.

"**sojourns**" (1.17) - periods of staying.

Ernest Hemingway's selected bibliography:

- 1926: **The sun also rises** - a novel about expatriate life in Paris and Pamplona.
- 1927: **Men without women** - a book of 14 short stories.
- 1929: **A farewell to arms** - a novel of love and war in Italy during World War I.
- 1932: **Death in the afternoon** - a nonfiction account of Spanish bullfighting.
- 1935: **The green hills of Africa** - a story of a hunting safari in East Africa.
- 1937: **To have and have not** - a political novel.
- 1940: **For whom the bell tolls** - a novel about a band of guerrillas during the war in Spain.
- 1952: **The old man and the sea** - a story about the trials of an old Cuban fisherman.
- 1964: **A moveable feast** - nonfiction work of a series of 20 sketches of Paris in the 1920s.

14. Based on the biography and the bibliography provided, explain what one can infer about Hemingway's life experiences and their influence on his writing.

15. Mention the name of the two books which might have been influenced by Hemingway's favorite hobbies and justify your answer taking into consideration the information provided in the text and in the selected bibliography.

16. Justify the use of the Past Perfect in the sentence below and explain its structure.

"Suffering from depression, alcoholism, and suspected mental illness, Hemingway shot himself through the head, using the same shotgun that his father had used to commit suicide years before."

17. Verify if the words in bold in the sentences below - **briefly** and **severely** - have the same grammatical function. Justify your answer and explain how these words are formed.

- "Hemingway worked **briefly** as a journalist and then volunteered as an ambulance driver for the Italian front in World War I."
- "Hemingway was **severely** wounded, an experience that informed much of his subsequent fiction."

18.

a) De acordo com os versos de "upon reading a critical review", tanto o poeta quanto sua obra estão sempre, de certo modo, fora do alcance da crítica. Por quê?

(Unicamp-SP) Leia o texto abaixo e responda à questão 18.

upon reading a critical review

It's difficult to accept
and you look around the room
for the person they are talking
about.

he's not there,
he's not here,
he's gone.

by the time they get your book you
are no longer your
book.
you are on the next page,
the next
book.

and worse,
they don't even get the old books right.
you are given credit for things you don't
deserve, for insights that aren't
there.

people read themselves into books, altering
what they need and discarding what they
don't.

good critics are as rare as good
writers
and whether I get a good review or a
bad one
I take neither
seriously

I am on the next page,
the next book.

*Charles Bukowski. Betting on the Muse - Poems and
Stories, BlackSparrow Press, 1996.*

b) Que tipo de crítico literário é levado a sério pelo poeta?

c) A que se referem os pronomes *you* (na primeira estrofe) e *he* (na segunda estrofe)?

(UFMG) Read the text below for question 19.

FRIDA KAHLO A biography



Date of birth: 6 July 1907

Place of birth: Mexico City.

1922: met Diego Rivera.

1925: serious accident in a bus; serious injuries to her right leg and pelvis.

1926: first self-portrait painted.

1928: met Diego Rivera again.

1929: marriage to Diego Rivera.

1940: divorce and remarriage to Rivera.

1953: first and only exhibition of her paintings in Mexico.

1954: gangrene - right leg amputated; death while sleeping.

19. Based on the information above, in one paragraph, WRITE the biography of Frida Kahlo, a famous painter whose life inspired the script of a movie recently released.

You should write no less than 100 words and no more than 130 words.

4. Anya doesn't want to go on working as a teacher. (RATHER)

5. People say Russia is a very interesting country. (SUPPOSED)

(UFPE) Texto para as questões de 21 a 28.

New enlightenment

Astronomy has undergone a revolution over the past few decades. The more obvious part of this revolution has been caused by the introduction of telescopes that use mirrors of previously unthinkable dimensions to collect light. Several, such as the two Keck telescopes on the peak of Mauna Kea, in Hawaii, have (or will have) mirrors that are ten metres across. The bigger the mirror, the easier it is to see faint (ie, distant) objects.

Less obvious, but more profound, is the replacement of photographic film by charge-coupled devices (CCDS) as the preferred way of detecting the light that is collected. Film gets saturated, so the real difference in magnitude between bright and faint objects is lost. CCDS (the detection elements used in video and digital cameras) capture every photon. Telescope area is doubling every 25 years. The number of CCD "pixels" is doubling every two years.

Telescopes are gregarious instruments. They need special conditions (an absence of city lights; reliably clear skies; and still air, to reduce twinkling). Where one settles, others often follow. At the moment, the most fashionable places on earth for telescopes to hang out are the Atacama desert of northern Chile, and Mauna Kea. Being in opposite hemispheres, these two sites allow the whole sky to be observed. For a telescope called Gemini, that advantage has been exploited by

20. (UFES) Rewrite the sentences below keeping the same meaning and using the word in parentheses.

1. Nobody remembered Olga after she left the city. (FORGOTTEN)

2. Olga isn't boring or snobbish, either. (NEITHER)

3. Anya succeeded in getting a degree because of her dedication. (ENABLED)

building identical instruments (with eight-metre mirrors) in both places.

Such toys are not cheap. Gemini cost \$184m; the Kecks were more than \$140m. However, the Kecks, and many others, are paid for not by taxpayers but by rich individuals or charitable foundations. This tradition goes back at least as far as the Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin (the best in the world, a century ago), which was paid for by the builder of the Chicago elevated railway.

The best place of all to put a telescope for observing outer space, though, is outer space itself. Increasingly, earthbound observations are being backed up by satellite telescopes of various kinds.

The best-known is probably the Hubble Space Telescope, which operates at optical frequencies. X-rays are served by Chandra, an American satellite, and XMM, a European one. Cosmic gamma rays, which are even more energetic, have been invisible to science since the Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory was "desorbited" in June 2000. But June 2001 saw the launch of what is, cosmologically, the most important telescope in orbit now: the Microwave Anisotropy Probe (MAP), which will examine the cosmic microwave background.

MAP's predecessor, COBE, was a relatively crude instrument. It could map the kinks in the background with an accuracy of only 7° of arc; MAP should manage 0.2°. The detailed geography of the early universe, including the layout of the ripples suspected of seeding the formation of galactic superclusters will thus be laid bare when MAP reports later this year.

Mapping the modern distribution of these superclusters is one of the tasks of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (another foundation-funded instrument, based in New Mexico), which is scanning a quarter of the sky in unprecedented detail. It should pinpoint the positions of 1m galaxies, and has already produced a map of their local distribution.

The database produced by the Sloan survey will form one element of the so-called Virtual Observatory. When this is complete, it will link the Sloan's database with those of Hubble, Chandra and several other sky surveys now being conducted. Soon astronomers may no longer need to look at the sky at all. They will have an unbeatable representation of the universe a mere mouse-click away.

(From New enlightenment, a survey of the universe, *The Economist*, January 5th, 2002, page 50.)

Orientação: Escreva **F** se a opção for falsa em relação ao texto e **V**, se for verdadeira.

21. According to the text, "Astronomy has undergone a revolution over the past few decades." This revolution has definitely been characterized by:

- () the substitution of photographic film for charge-coupled devices.
- () the capture of every photon by CCDS as the preferred way of detecting light.
- () the emergence of telescopes that use mirrors of greater dimensions.
- () the surge of telescopes that are bigger, better and more accurate.
- () the loss of the real difference in magnitude between bright and faint objects.

22. Regarding telescopes, it is clear in the text that they:

- () need special environmental conditions to work out.
- () are highly effective instruments, independently of the site's conditions.
- () attract crowds when they are installed at city lights.
- () tend to be installed on desert areas and on peaks.
- () are produced in large scale for big cities.

23. The peak of Mauna Kea and the Atacama desert are now considered the best places to put a telescope as:

- () their telescope area is doubling every twenty-five years.
- () they are located in opposite directions, northern and southern, respectively.
- () together they allow observations of the entire sky.
- () they both use identical telescopes to exploit outer space.
- () their number of CCD "pixels" is doubling every two years.

24. Throughout times, several sites have been considered as the best places to hang out telescopes. In fact, the best site of all is:

- () the Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin.
- () the Microwave Anisotropy Probe.
- () the Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory.
- () the American satellite Chandra.
- () outer space itself.

25. The characteristics that apply to the Sloan Digital Sky Survey are:

- () It is a relatively crude instrument whose base is located in Mexico city.
- () It has produced a somewhat incomplete description of the 1m galaxies.
- () It possesses high data-collecting capacity.
- () It has mapped the modern distribution of superclusters.
- () It has depicted the universe in a highly complete way.

26. Concerning the monetary value of the telescopes Kecks and Gemini, one can say that:

- () the former is cheaper than the latter.
- () the latter is cheaper than the former.
- () the former is not so expensive as the latter.
- () the latter is as expensive as the former.
- () the former is more expensive than the latter.

29. O que os pesquisadores tomaram como base para elaborar o sistema? Por quê?

- () consequently.
- () thereabouts.
- () thus.
- () likewise.
- () therefore.

28. Earth-bound observations are being financed by

- () tax-funds.
- () well-off people.
- () government budgets.
- () astronomy associations.
- () charitable organizations.

(Unicamp-SP) Texto para as questões de 29 a 31.

Personality Type

ONE SIMPLE way to improve computer security may lie at your fingertips - but it's not your fingerprints. Rather, your typing style may someday be the key to keeping snoops out of your computer.

At least that's the conclusion of New Mexico State University professor Juris Reinfelds, who contends that the way a person tickles the computer keyboard is a highly individual trait, and one that remains stable over time. Reinfelds and two colleagues have developed a security system that uses typing rhythms to guard against unauthorized computer access.

The system works by monitoring the pace of keystrokes. A timing device traps keyboards signals before they reach the computer processor. This box then sends out two signals of its own - one that goes to the computer, and another that shows how many milliseconds have elapsed since the last keystroke. If the typing pattern varies from the recognized one, the computer prompts you to type a few lines of text. If the patterns still don't match, further access is denied.

The researchers claim the system spots intruders 99 percent of the time and even detects unauthorized users after you have entered a password.

Linda Wasmer Smith
New Scientist, 20/07/1996.

para elaborar o sistema? Por quê?

30• Como funciona o dispositivo de tempo incluído nesse sistema?

31. Qual é o grau de confiabilidade do sistema de segurança? Dê um exemplo de um procedimento de segurança presente nesse sistema.

(UFPR) Texto para as questões 32 e 33.

Geniuses, Criminals Do Best Work in Their 30s

Wed July 9, 2003

LONDON (Reuters) - Geniuses and criminals may not seem to have much in common but they both do their best work in their 30s - and mainly to impress the opposite sex.

When Satoshi Kanazawa, of the University of Canterbury in New Zealand, studied biographies of prominent mostly male scientists, he discovered that they made their key discovery before their mid 30s, around the same age that criminal behavior peaks.

He believes the male competitive urge to attract females is a driving force for the scientific and criminal achievements, according to New Scientist magazine.

"They do whatever they do in order to get laid," said Kanazawa.

He added that the competitive drive decreases with age and as men's priority shifts from competing for women to taking care of their offspring.

"Kanazawa also found out that marriage dampens the drive in both arenas," the magazine added.

(Disponível em: <<http://www.reuters.com>>

Acesso em 10 jul. 2003.)

Orientação: Escreva F se a opção for falsa em relação ao texto e V se for verdadeira.

32• According to the text, Satoshi Kanazawa

- () investigated the life of male scientists; no female scientists were included.
- () discovered that scientists do their best findings before they are around 35 years old.
- () found out criminals commit fewer crimes when they are in their 30s.

- () studied the lives of very noticeable scientists.
- () spent 30 years comparing biographies of scientists and criminals.

33. The text contains information on:

- () the amount of work done by scientists and criminals in their 30's.
- () the main differences between scientists and criminals.
- () what geniuses and criminals have in common.
- () at what age range scientists and criminals do their best work.
- () why scientists and criminals do their best work at a specific age range.

(UFSCar-SP) Responder, em português, às questões de números 34 a 37.

Water

1 "When the well's dry, we know the worth of water." Benjamin Franklin quoted those prophetic words nearly two and a half centuries ago, when America's wells - both literally and figuratively - overflowed with water.

2 Today those same wells are in danger of running dry, and along with the rest of the world we face a critical shortage of clean, fresh water.

3 The problem is not the supply of water; earth has virtually the same amount today as it did when dinosaurs roamed the planet. Ninety-seven percent of that supply is in the form of salt water. Only 3 percent is fresh, and two-thirds of that is ice.

4 The problem is simply people - our increasing numbers and our flagrant abuse of one of our most precious, and limited, resources.

5 A computer-graphics rendition of the United States dramatizes the problem. According to it, California and Idaho show the areas of highest use, thanks largely to crop irrigation. In California, for example, 78 percent of the water used goes to agriculture and only 22 percent for urban needs.

6 Altogether the United States withdraws 339 billion gallons of ground and surface water a day. Although four trillion gallons of waterfalls on us daily in the form of precipitation, much of that disappears in evaporation and runoff, and

our rivers and springs are being dangerously polluted and exhausted. Occasionally, as with the catastrophic flooding of the upper Mississippi Valley last summer, we seem cursed with an overabundance of water, but such events are mercifully rare.

7 There is, of course, no substitute for water; it has already begun to replace oil as a major cause of confrontation in the Middle East. The confrontations can only grow and widen.

8 A team of top photographers, writers, and editors crisscrossed North America, exploring people's attitudes, habits, and perceptions of water. The team found historic mismanagement of water, blatant cases of waste and pollution, and widespread ignorance of water problems. Yet they also found a growing awareness of the challenges water presents and an encouraging readiness to face them.

9 One thing is certain: We must mend our ways. The United States uses three times as much water a day - 2,100 liters per person - as the average European country, and astronomically more water than most developing nations. When we realize that it can take 1,500 liters of fresh water merely to produce one 250-gram steak, then - as Benjamin Franklin put it - we know the worth of water.

10 The question is how well we will use that knowledge.

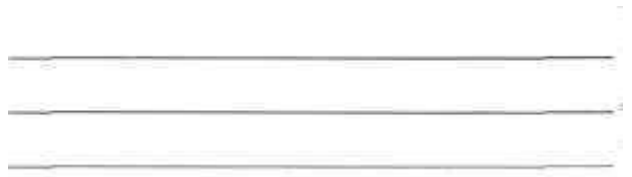
(Adaptado de: William Graves, Introduction in "National Geographic Special Edition: Water". Washington, D. C., Nov. 1993.)

3 4 . Com base nas informações dadas no início e no fim do texto, responda:

a) Qual o significado das palavras proféticas de Benjamin Franklin?

37. De acordo com o texto,

b) O que o autor quer dizer quando afirma que os poços da América transbordavam literal e figurativamente?



35. Retorne ao texto e responda:

a) Qual a finalidade do gráfico mencionado no quinto parágrafo?

b) Como os dois Estados americanos, Califórnia e Idaho, utilizam a água?

36. Segundo o texto,

a) O que vem acontecendo no Oriente Médio com relação à água?

b) Por que um grupo de fotógrafos e outros especialistas percorreram a América do Norte?

a) O que o grupo de especialistas encontrou de positivo?

b) Por que os americanos devem mudar com relação à água?

38. (UFMG) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verb phrases in brackets. (The first one is done for you.)

Michael Mellor got (get) a four month suspended jail sentence for his hobby yesterday. Mellor is a sales representative who _____ (drive) four hundred miles a week on the M-25 London orbital motorway.

His hobby? Mellor _____ (dress) as a police officer, and _____ (stop) motorists who are driving badly.

He _____ (give) them a lecture on driving well, then _____ (warn) them to drive carefully in the future. Mellor got the idea one day after he _____ (be) to a funeral. He _____ (drive) home in his white Ford Sierra along the M25, wearing a white shirt and a black tie. A car overtook him on the wrong side. It _____ (go) very fast. Mellor was angry and _____ (flash) his lights. Both cars stopped and the other car driver _____ (begin) to apologise for what he _____. He called Mellor "officer".

39. Que crença sobre o consumo de água o texto

Patrols on the M25 _____ (use) plain white Sierras and the police officers always _____ (wear) white shirts and black ties.

Mellor _____ (buy) a police cap and a fluorescent yellow jacket like the ones

_____ (wear) by the police. For eight months, Mellor _____ (patrol) the M25, and stopped dangerous drivers. At last, the real police _____ (see) him, and he _____ (arrest). Mellor _____ (have) to pay a £200 fine and _____ (lose) his "job". He said, "I am very sorry... I have no intention of doing it again."

(UFRJ) Texto para as questões de 39 a 41.

WATER: How It's Used, How It's Wasted

We tend to think of water in the most personal terms - a mother bathing her child in Calcutta, India, or a cool drink on a hot day - but only 10 percent of the water consumed worldwide is for household use. Agriculture takes 70 percent, and half or more of that water is lost to evaporation or runoff. Drip irrigation, which uses perforated tubing to deliver water to crops, uses 30 to 70 percent less than traditional methods and increases crop yields to boot. The first drip systems were developed in the 1960s, but even now they're used on less than one percent of irrigated land. Most governments subsidize irrigation water so heavily that farmers have little incentive to invest in drip systems or other water-saving methods. Industry consumes the remaining 20 percent of water, often inefficiently. In Binzhou, China, workers at a liquor company wash bottles with water that is used once and discarded. Reusing water and adopting other conservation measures could help the world's industry cut its water demands by more than half.

National Geographic, September 2002: 14


desfaz?

40. Reproduza o exemplo de desperdício que ocorre na China.

RESPONDA À QUESTÃO 41 EM INGLÊS, COM BASE NO TEXTO.

41. Copie do texto o período que contém uma relação de causa e efeito.

(UFMA) Texto para a questão 42.



Pet lovers live longer

Patting the family dog can help you to live longer, according to psychologist Tony Lysons.


He believes that pet owners suffer less from stress and high blood pressure than people without a cat or dog around the house.

As part of a three-year study he brought groups of people together with their pets. He found that their blood pressure was much lower when they were alone with their pets than when they were left to talk to each other.

Mr. Lysons, a lecturer at Swansea University College, does not own a dog himself.

But he said yesterday: 'I'm seriously thinking of getting one.'

(ECKSTUT, Samuela; LUBELSKA, Diana & PARKER, Sue. First impressions., pp. 14-15.)



42 • What can help you fight stress and high blood pressure?

(UERJ) Texto para as questões de 43 a 45.

The Indian child Shining Star trudged behind her parents and her older brother, Little Salmon. She glanced wistfully back at their summer campsite where the river met the sea. She sighed, remembering the huge gathering of clansmen who had camped together since last spring. (...) Shining Star's family was returning to their wintering grounds deep in the forest. There the moose, caribou, and the deer would provide them with meat and skins to keep them well fed and warm all winter. (...) Shining Star walked slowly. She dreamily recalled her favorite part of winter: long evenings by the fire listening to the stories told by the old folk. Tales and legends to some, to her they were the history of her people, the Penobscots.

Her favorite stories were about Gluskap, the giant with magical powers. It was he, according to their legends, **who** had shaped the land, the animals, and even the Indians themselves.

Gluskap had fashioned the fishes from dirt. Then he breathed life into them to populate the rivers and the sea. The first few fishes that he made were crude and ugly, but he improved with practice. Soon he could create beautiful fishes. One day just as Gluskap had finished his most perfect fish, his evil twin stomped it flat. That is how the flounder came to be.

Gluskap also made the Indians, corn to feed **them**, and food for the other creatures. Gluskap wanted to make sure the other animals wouldn't harm his favorite creation, so he gathered together all the animals he had made and said, "Man!" The prudent ones ran and hid. But the squirrel, which at that time was very large, became very upset. It began to run around wildly, screeching loudly and knocking down large trees in its path. Obviously the squirrel would not be a friend to man. Gluskap patted the squirrel to calm it. With each stroke he made it smaller and smaller, until it became the size of a man's hand. Even today, whenever a squirrel sees man, it still runs up and down trees, scolding and chattering in a very quarrelsome way.

43. Lendas indígenas como as que você acabou de ler procuram explicar o mundo, unindo o real e o mágico. Com base na primeira lenda sobre Gluskap, justifique o formato atual do linguado.

44. Muitas lendas indígenas tratam da essência do ser humano e dos elementos da natureza.

Com base na segunda lenda sobre Gluskap, explique por que os esquilos foram transformados em animais de pequeno porte e indique como tal mudança afetou seu comportamento.

45. *Her favorite stories were about Gluskap, the giant with magical powers. It was he, according to their legends, who had shaped the land, the animals, and even the Indians themselves.*

Explique a função do parágrafo acima no encadeamento das diferentes partes da narrativa que você leu.

- (UFMT)** Leia atentamente o texto abaixo e julgue os itens das questões 46 e 47.

Let's make sure it's always a jungle out there.

- 1 The world's forests are an essential part of the global eco-system. Almost half of the Earth's original forests have been destroyed. WWF is urging governments to create a network of
5 protected areas and is calling on consumers to buy timber products that are labelled and certified from well managed forests under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) system.

Let's leave our children a living planet.

(Newsweek, July 10, 2000)



Orientação: no quadro **C** escreva os números correspondentes às opções corretas, e no quadro **E**, as incorretas.

46.

- (0) O texto divulga uma proibição à queimada de florestas.
(1) Há no texto um apelo pelo trabalho conjunto entre países para proteção de áreas verdes.
(2) timber products (L. 6) significa produtos reciclado;
(3) Aproximadamente cinquenta por cento das florestas naturais já foram destruídas.

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47.

- (0) Essa campanha da WWF visa à proteção de certas espécies de animais.
- (1) A WWF faz um apelo direcionado principalmente aos compradores de produtos de origem madeireira.
- (2) Essa campanha da WWF propõe o engajamento das crianças para a preservação do planeta.

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(UFMT) Texto para as questões de 48 a 51.

- 1 After years of study, I have determined there are only two types of people in this world: those who get to the airport early and those who stroll in as the plane is about to take off. If there were
- 5 any justice in this world, the early-airport people would be rewarded for doing the right thing. And the late-airport people would be punished. But there's no justice. The early-airport people get ulcers, heart attacks and bite their fingernails to
- 10 the bone. The late-airport people barely are aware they are flying. I once found myself in an airport bar with a man on the same flight as me. Our flight had been called three times, but he insisted we stay for another round. "If we miss this one,
- 15 there's always another plane in an hour," he said, signaling for two more drinks. "To Dhahran, Saudi Arabia ?" I said. "There isn't another flight for a week." "I have a theory," he said. "If you miss your flight, it's because God didn't want you to go."
- 20 This is clearly a guy who is never going to get an ulcer. Early-airport people suffer another abuse. They are called exactly what they are: wimps. I know. I was an early-airport person for years. My luggage will get on the plane first, I told myself.
- 25 Indeed it will. Which makes it the last luggage they take off the plane when you land. You know who really gets his luggage first? The late-airport person, who saunters into the airport three minutes before the plane takes off. The pilot is practically
- 30 in the air when these people are still paying off the taxi. Then they make a big fuss at the gate in order to get their luggage on board. And when we finally take off, all us wimps know that not only will that late luggage be the first off the plane,
- 35 but it is probably sitting on top of our luggage, crushing our shirts. (...)

(SIMON, Roger. In WALTER, Catherine. Genuine articles. Cambridge University Press, 1994.)

48. Em relação à compreensão do texto, julgue os itens.

- (0) É objetivo do texto esclarecer o leitor quanto à importância de o passageiro chegar cedo no aeroporto.
- (1) Para o narrador, existem dois tipos de pessoas: as que chegam cedo e as que chegam atrasadas no aeroporto.
- (2) De acordo com o texto, aqueles que chegam atrasados no aeroporto não são punidos.
- (3) Está explícito no texto que é hábito do narrador beber no bar do aeroporto antes de embarcar.

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49. Sobre as idéias do texto, julgue os itens.

- (0) Para o narrador, existe justiça no mundo.
- (1) O narrador do texto não mais se considera como um *early-airport person*.
- (2) As pessoas que chegam atrasadas no aeroporto estão propensas a sofrer ataques cardíacos.
- (3) As pessoas que chegam mais cedo no aeroporto têm o privilégio de pegar primeiro a sua bagagem ao desembarcarem.

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50. Quanto aos sentidos do texto, julgue os itens.

- (0) Está claro no texto que, semanalmente, há um único voo para Arábia Saudita.
- (1) Problemas com táxi são dados como justificativa por aqueles que chegam atrasados no aeroporto.
- (2) O narrador do texto tem uma teoria de que é Deus quem determina o destino daqueles que viajam de avião.
- (3) O pronome *their* (l. 32) remete o sentido de *luggage* (l. 32) para as pessoas que sempre chegam atrasadas no aeroporto.

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51. Em relação à estrutura da Língua Inglesa, julgue os itens.

- (0) A palavra *all* (l. 33) não poderia ser substituída por *every*.
- (1) A forma verbal *told* (l. 24) é o passado simples do verbo *to tell*.
- (2) *After* (l. 1) e *into* (l. 28) têm a mesma função gramatical no texto.

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(UFES) Texto para a questão 52.

A Change of Direction

I left school at fifteen. I was an academically bright lad who was urged by some of his teachers not to leave, but I wanted out, to see life, and I didn't want to reach beyond the expectations of the friends who left school with me. I worked for a year in a laundry, as a van-boy delivering dry cleaning.

On turning sixteen I applied to be, and eventually began working as, a trainee heating engineer with a medium-sized company in East Belfast. The first months were boring. The work was not demanding but I found the environment of a factory annoying. I remember my first week. I left the factory to meet up with a friend and I realised that I had forgotten to collect my wages. My friend thought I was an idiot. After many months working in the factory, I was sent off to college to study for my Certificate in Heating Engineering. I found the classroom routine unpleasant and I remember feeling a sense of limitation. Five years of this-to end up as a heating engineer and continue with that for the foreseeable future was not an exciting thought.

Although I had left school against the advice of my teachers I had, without telling anyone, tried to continue my studies in literature at evening classes. It was a boring walk from one end of the city to another and to sit amongst adults was confusing. I was the youngest in the class, so the companionship I knew at school was absent. I put up with it for a short period. It was too long a walk on cold winter's nights and it was hard to concentrate on Shakespeare with wet shoes and soaking trousers. So I carried on reading books and started writing poetry at home.

By chance, I won some prizes and literary awards in national competitions. A young woman from a TV company came to the college one day. She told me in the quiet of the corridor that I had won a national poetry award. I stared at her in astonishment and disbelief. She wanted to make a short film about me, to which I said: 'No, I couldn't do that.' Not that I had any real excuse. I was just frightened. She eventually persuaded me that I should do it the following day.

Off I went to Shaws Bridge, on the outskirts of Belfast. They made a short film of me reading one of my poems and I was forever after occupied with

a fascination for words. I wondered what I should do after this, and decided some weeks later that I could not stand the idea of spending the rest of my days dealing with pipes. So one evening, I hesitatingly told my parents that I wanted to return to school. They were shocked and, I think, a little afraid but they did not try to persuade me not to. They wanted to know if I was sure, if I knew what it meant and whether I was aware that if I gave up my training it would be very difficult to get a good job. But nothing could put me off, and they pursued the matter no further.

ALLTHE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH.

52. Use your own words to answer the following questions according to the text in complete sentences,
- a. What were the expectations of the friends who left school at the same age as he?

- b. Why did he consider his future as a heating engineer foreseeable?

- c. Why didn't he tell anyone that he was studying literature at evening classes?

- d. Why was he astonished to have won a national poetry award?

e. Why did he say at the end that nothing could put him off his decision of returning to school?

53. (Unicamp-SP) Leia a carta abaixo, da seção de cartas da revista Discover (setembro de 1998), e identifique duas das críticas feitas por K. Liebelt ao artigo Carbon Cuts and Techno-Fixes.

ACTION & R

Is It Getting Warm Here?

ONLY YOUR OWN EDITORS COULD HAVE written such a poorly conceived article for your otherwise high-quality magazine ("Carbon Cuts and Techno-Fixes," by Robert Kunzig and Carl Zimmer, June). Devoting as little as one or two sentences to describe and summarize the impact of these specialized technologies is a disservice to both the technologies and your readers. Having spent my career in the field of energy use and conservation, I was appalled by the misrepresentations and oversights.

Nuclear power (fission) dismissed in a single sentence? Wind power not even mentioned? Unproven, untested, potentially disastrous, not to mention flaky, ideas given many pages? Shame on you. Please leave the writing to the experts.

As for me, after many fruitless years, I finally gave up espousing the single most important "technology" needed to solve our global warming and other environmental problems - limiting human populations. And, yes, I do enjoy driving my V-8 (soon to be V-10) pickup to work.

KENNETH LIEBELT Idaho Falls, Idaho

(UFV-MG) Read the text and answer questions from 54 to 58.

ALL THE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH.

All I ever really needed to know I learned in kindergarten

- 1 Most of what I really need to know about how to live, and what to do, and how to be, I learned in kindergarten. Wisdom was not at the top of the graduate school mountain, but there in the
- 5 sandbox at nursery school.

These are the things I learned: Share everything. Play fair. Don't hit people. Put things back where you found them. Clean up your own mess. Don't take things that aren't yours. Say you're sorry when

10 you hurt somebody. Wash your hands before you eat. Flush. Warm cookies and cold milk are good for you. Live a balanced life. Learn some and think some and draw and paint and sing and dance and play and work every day some.

- 15 Take a nap every afternoon. When you go out into the world, watch for traffic, hold hands and stick together. Be aware of wonder. Remember the little seed in the plastic cup. The roots go down and the plant goes up and nobody really knows how
- 20 or why, but we are all like that.

Goldfish and hamsters and white mice and even the little seed in the plastic cup - they all die. So do we.

And then remember the book about Dick and Jane
25 and the first word you learned, the biggest word of
all: LOOK. Everything you need to know is in there
somewhere. The Golden Rule and love and basic
sanitation. Ecology and politics and sane living.

Think of what a better world it would be if we all
30 - the whole world - had cookies and milk about
3 o'clock every afternoon and then lay down
with our blankets for a nap. Or if we had a basic
policy in our nation and other nations to always
put things back where we found them and cleaned
35 up our own messes. And it is still true, no matter
how old you are, when you go out into the world,
it is best to hold hands and stick together.

54. Remember a teacher you had. Write a
paragraph with 4-5 sentences about the important
things she or he taught you.

55. In the last paragraph, the author gives
several suggestions for a better world. What are your
suggestions for the world to be better? Write a
paragraph with 4-5 sentences.

56. Find in the text and write below words or
expressions that correspond in meaning to:

a) _____ school for
5-6 year old children (lines 1 -3).

b) _____ sleep for
a short time (lines 15-19).

c) _____ healthy
(lines 25-28).

d) _____ fundamental
rule (lines 32-35).

57. What did the author learn and do in kindergarten?
Rewrite the following passage in the simple past. The
first sentence has been done for you.

*Share everything. Play fair. Don't hit people. Put
things back where you found them. Clean up your
own mess. Don't take things that aren't yours. Say
you're sorry when you hurt somebody. Wash your
hands before you eat.*

He shared everything _____

58. Find in the last three paragraphs of the text one
(1) example of an adjective in the comparative form
and two (2) examples of adjectives in the superlative
form. Then give their opposites:

Example from the text	Opposite
-----------------------	----------

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

(UNIFEI-MG) Texto para as questões de 59 a 62.

BETTER, FASTER, WITH MORE PRECISION

Centuries ago when farmers planted and harvested
their crops, they knew little about the science
involved. Nor did they have a large seed stock.

But today, science is helping farmers improve their seed selection. Therefore, consumers have access to a wide variety of safe, plentiful, and nutritious foods. In the future, new biotechnology tools like genetic engineering can help plant breeders continue this trend.

"A traditional breeding approach can require 10 to 15 years to release a new tomato variety. This time can be cut to less than half using biotechnology," says Autar K. Matoo, who heads the ARS Vegetable laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland. And he has done just that. He has developed several new transgenic tomatoes in almost half the time.

Traditional breeding requires selecting a tomato species that has a desirable trait, such as early ripening, and crossing it with another tomato species that has a good genetic background. The desired result is an earlier ripening tomato that makes it to the market sooner. Matoo points out that the goal of a biotechnological approach is not different - the process involved is just more precise.

"In the transgenic approach, we find a particular gene that controls the trait we're interested in, like early ripening or prolonged shelf life," he says. "Then, using molecular tools, we reengineer the gene, confirm it's what we want and introduce it into a plant so it becomes part of that plant's genome. The plant then possesses the new trait." Traditional breeding allows transferring hundreds of genes in a relatively random manner. Good or bad traits are sometimes haphazardly passed along to the new plant. With genetically engineered plants, however, scientists know exactly what's going into the plant and what traits will be expressed by the transformed plant.

(Extracted from Agricultural Research Magazine, September 2000)

59. a) Qual é o assunto do texto acima?

b) Que processos são comparados no texto?

c) Por que o segundo processo é mais preciso que o primeiro?

60. Reescreva, em inglês, a frase abaixo usando o discurso indireto:

"This time can be cut to less than half using biotechnology," says Matoo.

61. Retire do texto palavras que indiquem:

- negação _____
- contraste _____
- consequência ou resultado _____
- introdução de um exemplo _____
- sequência de eventos _____

62. Retire do texto palavras que correspondam às seguintes definições:

- fully developed, ready to be collected or eaten.

- condition that existed before a particular event happened, and which help to explain why it happened.

- particular characteristic that can produce a particular type of behavior.

- a piece of equipment which you use to help you do a job, especially something which you use with your hands to make or repair something.

- a manner or method of doing something.

(UEPB) Text for questions from 63 to 69.

Orientação: Escreva F se a opção for falsa em relação ao texto e V, se for verdadeira.

Why think about propaganda?

- 1 It may seem strange to suggest that the study of propaganda has relevance to contemporary politics. After all, when most people think about propaganda, they think of the enormous
- 5 campaigns that were carried out by Hitler and Stalin in the 1930s. Since nothing comparable is being disseminated in our society today, many believe that propaganda is no longer an issue.

But propaganda can be as obvious as a swastika
10 or as subtle as a joke. Its persuasive techniques are regularly applied by politicians, advertisers, journalists, radio personalities, and others who are interested in influencing human behavior. Propagandistic messages can be used to
15 accomplish positive social ends, as in campaigns to reduce drunk driving, but they are also used to win elections and to sell malt liquor.

- While the Internet has made possible an acceleration in the flow of persuasive messages,
20 such information revolution has led to information overload, and people are confronted with hundreds of messages each day. Although few studies have looked at this topic, it seems fair to suggest that many people respond to this pressure
25 by processing messages more quickly and, when possible, by taking mental short-cuts.

Propagandists love short-cuts - particularly those which short-circuit rational thought. They encourage this by agitating emotions, by exploiting
30 insecurities, by capitalizing on the ambiguity of language, and by bending the rules of logic. As history shows, they can be quite successful.

63. In relation to the text, judge the following items.

- (1) The author does not believe in the influence propaganda has on politics.
- (2) Propaganda evokes campaigns begun by Russian and German leaders in the past, during the Second World War.
- (3) There aren't any more people concerned about propaganda.
- (4) Easier access to information - an aspect for globalization - has created an excess of it.

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64. It is clear in the text that

- (1) politicians, among others, often apply the persuasive techniques of propaganda.
- (2) positive social ends may be successfully carried out by propagandists messages.
- (3) propagandists take advantage of people's state of mind to try to attain their goals.
- (4) propagandists may use ambiguous language on purpose.

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I. _____ II. _____

65. In the text, "carried out" (line 5) could be correctly replaced by

- (1) began, continued or ended.
- (2) ran, driven or took.
- (3) accomplished, undertaken or conducted.
- (4) executed, performed or given effect to.

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I. _____ II. _____

66. In each of the following items judge whether the expression on the left, in the text, means the same as the other three expressions on the right.

- (1) "disseminated" (1.7) - spread, distributed, propagated
- (2) "as subtle as" (I. 10) - so subtle as, more subtle than, the most subtle
- (3) "to accomplish" (I. 14-15) - to fulfill, to achieve, to make happen
- (4) "many" (I. 24) - a lot of, plenty of, lots of

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67. Qual a expressão da fábula anterior, "those which" (l. 27-28) can be correctly substituted for

- (1) specifically those whose.
- (2) especially those that.
- (3) in particular those whom.
- (4) especially those which.

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68. In the text, "many believe that propaganda is no longer an issue" (l. 7-8) can be paraphrased as many people believe that propaganda

- (1) has lost its power.
- (2) is outdated.
- (3) is still at issue.
- (4) is not so important any longer.

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69. In short, it can be understood from the text that

- (1) the first paragraph states that not many people believe propaganda is still crucial.
- (2) the second paragraph warns people against propaganda while the third points out why propaganda is so scarce.
- (3) the last paragraph show some of the ways used by propagandists to exploit people's emotions.
- (4) the whole text favors propaganda as a means of influencing people.

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(UNIFEI-MG) Texto para as questões 70 e 71.

THE FARMER & THE STORK

A farmer set some traps in a field which he had lately sown with corn, in order to catch the cranes which came to pick up the seed. When he returned to look at his traps, he found several cranes caught, and among them a stork, which begged to be let go, and said, 'You ought not to kill me: I am not a crane, but a stork, as you can easily see by my feathers, and I am the most honest and harmless of birds. 'But the farmer replied, 'It's nothing to me what you are: I find you among these cranes, who ruin my crops, and, like them, you shall suffer.'

(Extracted from Aesop's Fables - Wordsworth Editions, 1994)

71. Extraia dois verbos modais da fábula anterior e reescreva, em inglês, as frases que os contêm, substituindo-os por outros de significado equivalente. Dica: *may* é um verbo modal (este verbo não vale como resposta).

(UnB-DF) Read the text and judge the correct items for questions from 72 to 74.

- 1 On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples
- 5 and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, would strive by teaching and education to promote respect for those rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national
- 10 and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.
- 15 Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational
- 20 institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

The first two articles follow:

Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in 25 dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms 30 set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the 35 basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty¹.

Sovereignty - quality of being a fully independent and self-governing country.

Internet: <<http://www.un.org>> (with adaptations).

72. In relation to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentioned in text, judge the items below.

- 1) It has already completed more than five decades.
- 2) Sovereign-limited countries are excluded from it.
- 3) All the peoples of ail countries have always observed all of its articles.
- 4) Racial prejudice is over throughout the world.

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73. In text,

- (1) "all peoples" (l. 4) refers to individuals of all races, tribes or communities.
- (2) "measures" (l. 9) is a noun.
- (3) "under" (l. 13) is the opposite of above.
- (4) "read" (l. 18) is used in the past participle.

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74. In text,

- (1) the underlined term in the expression "the end" (l. 5) is optional.
- (2) "their" (l. 10) refers to "rights and freedoms" (l. 8-9).

- (3) the phrase "both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction" (1.11-14) can be correctly rewritten as **not only among the peoples of Member States themselves but also among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction**.

- (4) "set forth" (l. 30) means **presented**.

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75. (UFV-MG) Read the following text and answer the question below:

"You have the right to go to school and everyone should go to school. Primary schooling should be free. You should be able to learn a profession or continue your studies as far as you wish. At school, you should be able to develop all your talents and you should be taught to get on with others, whatever their race, religion or nationality. Your parents have the right to choose how and what you will be taught at school."

(Source: UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. Excerpts from Article 3. Available at <http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/humanrights/resources/plain.htm>)

What is the main idea of the text?

76. (IME-RJ) O texto abaixo apresenta cinco frases excedentes. Essas frases foram inseridas ao corpo do texto, mas não pertencem a ele. Leia o texto abaixo e transcreva as cinco frases que foram introduzidas posteriormente e que não pertencem ao contexto.

Can parrots communicate?

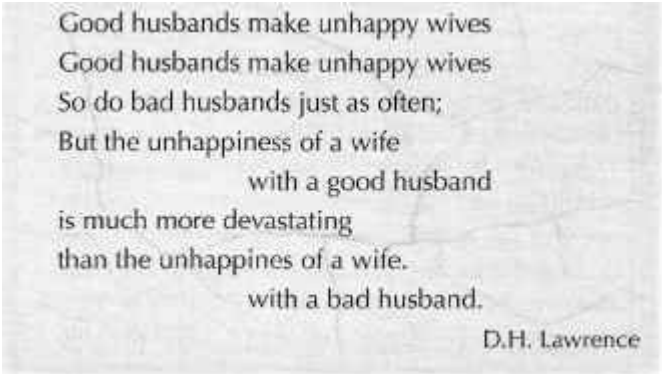
Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African gray parrot, and ever since then, she has been building up data on him. In their life

cycle, communication is very important, for only through the exchange of sounds do peacocks and turkeys know where to meet and when to mate. Pepperberg, whose recently published the book *The Alex Studies* makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get what it is that he wants. The author of the book appears to believe that control of the brain activity will require the invention of new technologies.

In actual fact, some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. Like a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. A blind baby is doubly handicapped. Early on, he could vocalize whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries out more complex tasks. Not only it is unable to see, but because it cannot receive the visual stimulus from its environment that a sighted child does, it is likely to be slow in intellectual development. Presented with different-colored balls and blocks and asked the number of red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. Should he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him somewhere else, he'll complain: 'Wanna go shoulder.' The phenomenon of language change probably attracts more public notice and more disapproval than any other linguistic issue.

A few experts remain skeptical, seeing very little in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by means of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to have mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise us further.

(Unicamp-SP) D. H. Lawrence, autor conhecido por discutir a natureza das relações amorosas em obras clássicas da literatura inglesa (O amante de Lady Chatterley, Mulheres Apaixonadas), publicou, em 1929, o poema abaixo. Leia-o e responda à questão 77.



77. O poema acima compara bons maridos a maus maridos. O que eles têm em comum e no que eles diferem?

(UEPA)

The Science and the Environment

Por que não há razão para otimismo, segundo o texto?

There is every reason to act now!
There is no reason for pessimism.
On the other hand, there is no reason for optimism, either.
Our knowledge about nature and the universe is based on experiments and observations and is presented in an orderly way as a product of research.
Although science has made enormous steps in making our lives more comfortable as well as in transforming food fitter to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat, such as the transgenic ones.
Science must work in perfect harmony with our health and the environment; the surroundings and conditions that affect the growth and the development of living things have to be protected or preserved. Thus, it should be thought to work under control, so that if you are an eco-friendly person you have to focus your attention on those who can probably wreak havoc along the green areas, in other words, people who can cause destruction of our flora and fauna.
There are a lot of ranchers or farmers who set fire at random on "their forests and pastures." They do not give ear to anybody, but our IBAMA can fine them and then our tasks are not going to become aimless.
Unfortunately, there are those who do not care about the environment, so they make no arrangements nor even inform the environmental police about something wrong that has been witnessed somewhere.
If our planet is our responsibility, then any cooperative social organism with common activities, duties and interests should react collectively or individually against any environmental crime.
Future generations must be inheritors, not just survivors.
George Schaller points out that the destruction of the environment is now so drastic that, in decades ahead, the nature of life on earth will be irrevocably changed.
Too little has been done to recover our planet and the moment requires that we have to do our best to preserve it.

Responda à pergunta abaixo em português.

razão para otimismo, segundo o texto?

79. The answer to this question must be written in English. Change the sentence below from active to passive voice.

Our IBAMA can fine them.

80. (UF-ES) Use the word given in capitals at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the blank.

- (1) John did not look for certain friends due to _____ (EMBARRASS)
- (2) According to John, there is a _____ of people living in the streets. (VARY)
- (3) John's attempts to find a job failed _____. (REPEAT)
- (4) John only managed to live in the streets because of his physical _____ (STRONG)
- (5) Some people live in the streets because they have no other _____. (CHOOSE)

81. (UnB-DF) Judge if each item below correctly completes the following clause:

- If women were not marginalized in political life,
- (1) they would have access to high government positions.
 - (2) they will suffer.
 - (3) more of them would become presidents.
 - (4) their profession is in danger.

C E
I _____ II _____

APÊNDICE

I. The Definite Article

Não se usa the antes de:	The é usado antes de:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos únicos na espécie: <i>Both the sun and the moon inspire me.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes próprios no singular, com ou sem título. <i>Layla talked to Professor Bronson.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sobrenomes no plural e substantivos comuns ou próprios no singular referindo-se a pessoas específicas. <i>The Bronsons live near here.</i> <i>The officer helped us.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cidades, estados, continentes e a maioria dos países. <i>Montreal is in Canada, in North America.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de países que contêm as palavras <i>Union, United, Republic</i> ou que sejam nomes plurais. <i>They have representatives in the United Arab Emirates, in the Netherlands and in the Republic of Ireland.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de montes, ilhas, lagos, quedas d'agua e praias. <i>We still plan to visit Mount Etna, Crater Lake, Crete Island, Niagara Falls and Saint Tropez Beach.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de rios, mares, oceanos, cadeias de montanhas. <i>Have you ever been to the Euphrates, the Red Sea, the Pacific Ocean or the Alps?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de jogos, esportes, artes e idiomas. <i>Rugby is less known here than handball.</i> <i>I prefer sculpture than painting.</i> <i>Spanish seems easier than Italian.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de idiomas seguidos pela palavra <i>language</i> e nomes de instrumentos musicais. <i>The Spanish language is easier for us.</i> <i>He'd like to play the violin.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de ciências, matérias escolares, elementos químicos e refeições. <i>Psychology is an interesting area.</i> <i>Students have problems in physics.</i> <i>Mercury is a metallic element.</i> <i>We'll go there after dinner.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de ciências, matérias escolares, elementos químicos e refeições usados com sentido específico. <i>The psychology they knew was useless.</i> <i>The gold extracted here went to Europe.</i> <i>The lunch we had was delicious.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de edifícios que tenham as palavras <i>palace</i> e <i>hall</i>. <i>I visited Buckingham Palace and Carnegie Hall.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes da maioria dos edifícios e monumentos. <i>We need a picture of the Kremlin and of the Empire State Building.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• dias da semana, meses, anos, estações do ano e feriados. <i>He'll be here in winter, but not at Christmas.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de períodos da História. <i>The Middle Ages was a terrible period in history for women.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• adjetivos e pronomes possessivos. <i>Is her father Chilean? Mine too!</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Superlativo. <i>What is the longest river in the world?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos no plural, representando uma classe ou categoria. <i>Astronauts must be young and healthy.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjetivos substantivados representando uma classe, nos quais está implícita a idéia de plural. <i>We should respect and help the poor.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de revistas. <i>He subscribed New Scientist and Time.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nomes de jornais. <i>I usually read The Times on line.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos como <i>school, college, church, hospital, bed, prison</i> e <i>supermarket</i>, referindo-se às suas atividades específicas. <i>He left prison and entered a college.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos como <i>school, college, church, hospital, bed, prison</i> e <i>supermarket</i>, subentendendo-se que a atividade-fim não é representada. <i>He went to the church to take some pictures.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos abstratos usados com sentido geral. <i>Jealousy is sometimes inevitable.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos abstratos usados com sentido restrito. <i>The jealousy she has is abnormal.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos concretos usados com sentido geral. <i>Coffee is too much consumed in Brazil.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• substantivos concretos usados com sentido restrito. <i>The coffee we produce is excellent.</i>

QUESTÕES DE VESTIBULARES

Nas questões de 1 a 7, assinale a opção que completa corretamente os espaços em branco.

1. (UEL-PR) _____ we saw _____ was an interesting one.

- a) The film - last week
- b) Film - the last week
- c) A film - a last week
- d) That film - in last week
- e) Films - last weeks

2. (ITA) _____ good and _____ evil are to be found in all _____ parts of _____ world.

- a) the, -, -, the.
- b) -, -, -, the.
- c) a, the, the, the.
- d) the, the, -, - .
- e) n.d.a.

3. (Mack-SP) There will always be a conflict between _____ poor and _____ rich _____ poor people want _____ change but _____ rich people want _____ things to stay _____ same.

- a) X / X / X / X / X / X / the
- b) the / the / X / X / X / X / the
- c) the / the / the / a / the / the / the
- d) X / X / the / the / the / X / X
- e) the / X / the / X / the / X / the

4. (OSEC-SP) _____ Europeans arrived in Florida soon after Columbus discovered _____ New World.

- a) The/-
- b) The/the
- c) An/-
- d) -/the
- e) The/an

5. (FMU-SP) _____ Mary's brother doesn't play _____ soccer but he plays _____ guitar and _____ drums.

- a) the; the; the; _____.
- b) _____; _____; _____; the.
- c) _____; the; _____; _____.
- d) _____ ; _____; the; the.
- e) the; _____; _____; the.

6. (Mack-SP) Americans appreciate _____ jazz, but not _____ jazz that is played in _____ Brazil.

- a) the / X / X
- b) X / X / the
- c) the / the / the
- d) X / X / X
- e) X / the / X

7. (M.Aer.-RJ) I - William _____ Conqueror lived after Alfred _____ Great.

II - You should visit Rome _____ capital of Italy.

III - _____ television set is broken.

IV - I watch _____ TV every evening.

V- _____ Titanic was a giant ship.

- a) ... / the / the / the / the / the.
- b) The / the / the / the / ... / the.
- c) The / ... / the / the / ... / the.
- d) ... / the / ... / ... / the / ...

8. (ITA) Dadas as sentenças:

- 1. The Browns were here yesterday.
- 2. He is an university student.
- 3. I want an information from you.

Constatamos que está (estão) correta(s)

- a) apenas a sentença no 1.
- b) apenas a sentença no 2.
- c) apenas a sentença no 3.
- d) apenas as sentenças nos 1 e 2.
- e) todas as sentenças

9. (F.Med.Pouso Alegre-MG) The Definite Article is correctly used in:

- a) The English is spoken by the Englishmen.
- b) The Atlantic Ocean is most important.
- c) The money was sent to the poor.
- d) The Elizabeth is at College.
- e) Have you ever been to the Brazil?

10. (Fund.Sto André-SP) Assinale a forma correta de ler James III:

- a) James third
- b) Three James
- c) James the third
- d) Third James
- e) James the three

II. Gender of Nouns

O gênero dos substantivos pode ser formado por palavras específicas, pela terminação e por palavras antepostas e pospostas.

POR PALAVRAS ESPECÍFICAS

Masculino	Feminino
<i>bachelor</i>	<i>spinster</i> (solteira)
<i>boy</i>	<i>girl</i> (menina)
<i>brother</i>	<i>sister</i> (irmã)

Masculino	Feminino
<i>bull</i>	<i>cow</i> (vaca)
<i>cock/rooster</i>	<i>hen</i> (galinha)
<i>dog</i>	<i>bitch</i> (cadela)
<i>father</i>	<i>mother</i> (mãe)
<i>hero</i>	<i>heroine</i> (heroína)
<i>horse</i>	<i>mare</i> (égua)
<i>husband</i>	<i>wife</i> (esposa)
<i>king</i>	<i>queen</i> (rainha)
<i>lord</i>	<i>lady</i> (senhora)
<i>monk/friar</i>	<i>nun</i> (freira)
<i>nephew</i>	<i>niece</i> (sobrinha)
<i>son</i>	<i>daughter</i> (filha)
<i>uncle</i>	<i>aunt</i> (tia)
<i>widower</i>	<i>widow</i> (viúva)
<i>wizard</i>	<i>witch</i> (feiteiceira)

PELA DETERMINAÇÃO

Masculino	Feminino
<i>actor</i>	<i>actress</i> (atriz)
<i>duke</i>	<i>duchess</i> (duquesa)
<i>emperor</i>	<i>empress</i> (imperatriz)
<i>god</i>	<i>goddess</i> (deusa)
<i>heir</i>	<i>heiress</i> (herdeira)
<i>lion</i>	<i>lioness</i> (leoa)
<i>prince</i>	<i>princess</i> (princesa)
<i>sorcerer</i>	<i>sorceress</i> (feiteiceira)
<i>steward</i>	<i>stewardess</i> (comissária de vôo)
<i>tiger</i>	<i>tigress</i> (tigresa)

POR PALAVRAS ANTEPOSTAS

Usadas quando necessárias para distinguir o gênero. Nos casos em que se sabe o nome da pessoa ou, se no contexto da frase, há um pronome, as palavras antepostas não são usadas.

Masculino	Feminino
<i>man servant</i>	<i>woman servant</i>
<i>male cousin</i>	<i>female cousin</i>
<i>he bear</i> (urso)	<i>she bear</i>

POR PALAVRAS POSPOSTAS

Masculino	Feminino
Frenchman	Frenchwoman
landlord	landlady (proprietária; senhoria)

Muitos substantivos são comuns de dois gêneros, isto é, são usados indiferentemente no masculino ou no feminino. Exemplos:

doctor - doutor/doutora
teacher - professor/professora
enemy - inimigo/inimiga

singer - cantor/cantora
orphan - órfão/órfã
writer - escritor/escritora

QUESTÕES DE VESTIBULARES

- 1. (ESAL-MG)** The feminine forms of the underlined nouns in this sentence: "The king, the duke and the prince are in the palace now" are:
- king - dukess - princess
 - queen - dutchess - princess
 - queen - dukess - princess
 - queen - duchess - princess
 - queene - duchess - princese

- 2. (ITA)** Dadas as afirmações de que o feminino de:

- Ram é Ewe
- Sir é Lady
- Nephew é Cousin

Constatamos que está (estão) correta (s):

- apenas a afirmação nº 1.
- apenas a afirmação nº 2.
- apenas a afirmação nº 3.
- apenas as afirmações nº 1 e 2.
- todas as afirmações.

- 3. (FIEO-SP)** The feminine of father, brother and son are:

- aunt - niece - grandmother
- lady - mother - aunt
- mother - sister - daughter
- sister - daughter - niece
- daughter - aunt - sister

- 4. (ITA)** Dadas as afirmações de que o feminino de:

- Servant é Servantess
 - Drake é Hen
 - Master é Mistress
- Constatamos que está (estão) correta(s)
- apenas a afirmação nº 1.
 - apenas a afirmação nº 2.
 - apenas a afirmação nº 3.
 - apenas as afirmações nº 1 e 3.
 - todas as afirmações.

- 5. (ITA)** Dadas as afirmações de que o feminino de:

- Singer é Singer
 - Monk é Nun
 - Host é Hostess
- Constatamos que está (estão) correta (s)
- apenas a afirmação no 1.
 - apenas a afirmação no 2.
 - apenas a afirmação no 3.
 - apenas as afirmações nos 2 e 3.
 - todas as afirmações.

6. (Fund.Sto André-SP) That waiter is serving my nephew now.

Assinale a alternativa que corresponda corretamente ao feminino das palavras sublinhadas na sentença acima:

- a) writer - nice d) waitress - neece
- b) waitrees - niece e) waitres - nicee
- c) waitress - niece

III. Plural of Nouns

Como regra geral, forma-se o plural da maioria dos substantivos em inglês com o acréscimo de **-s** ao singular:

actor (ator) - *actors*
soldier (soldado) - *soldiers*

Outros casos:

1. Os substantivos terminados em **CH, O, SH, SS, X** e **Z** fazem o plural com **-es**. Exemplos:

watch (relógio de pulso) - *watches*
potato (batata) - *potatoes*
brush (escova) - *brushes*
kiss (beijo) - *kisses*
fox (raposa) - *foxes*
buzz (zumbido) - *buzzes*

Exceções:

a) Os substantivos terminados em **CH** com som de /k/ seguem a regra geral:

epoch (época) - *epochs*
monarch (monarca) - *monarchs*
patriarch (patriarca) - *patriarchs*
stomach (estômago) - *stomachs*

b) Os substantivos de origem estrangeira assim como os abreviados, ambos terminados em **O**, seguem a regra geral:

dynamo (dínamo) - *dynamos*
kangaroo (canguru) - *kangaroos*
kimono (quimono) - *kimonos*
kilo (quilo) - *kilos*
photo (foto) - *photos*
piano (piano) - *pianos*
radio (rádio) - *radios*
zoo (zoológico) - *zoos*

2. Substantivos terminados em **Y**:

a) precedidos de vogal seguem a regra geral:

ashtray (cinzeiro) - *ashtrays*
bay (baía) - *bays*
toy (brinquedo) - *toys*

b) precedidos de consoante, trocam o **Y** por **-ies**:

baby (bebê) - *babies*
country (país) - *countries*
fly (mosca) - *flies*

Exceções:

Os nomes próprios recebem apenas **-s**:
the Simpsons (os Simpsons)

3. Substantivos terminados em **F** ou **FE**.

a) doze substantivos terminados em **F** ou **FE** fazem o plural com **-ves**:

calf (bezerro) - *calves*
half (metade) - *halves*
knife (faca) - *knives*
leaf (folha) - *leaves*
life (vida) - *lives*
loaf (biscnaga de pão) - *loaves*
self (si mesmo) - *selves*
sheaf (feixe) - *sheaves*
shelf (prateleira) - *shelves*
thief (ladrão) - *thieves*
wife (esposa) - *wives*
wolf (lobo) - *wolves*

b) Os outros substantivos com as terminações **F** ou **FE** seguem a regra geral:

chief (chefe) - *chiefs*
cliff (precipício) - *cliffs*
handkerchief (lenço) - *handkerchiefs*
roof (telhado) - *roofs*
safe (cofre) - *safes*

Exceções:

Os substantivos *dwarf* (anão), *elf* (elfo; duende), *hoof* (casco), *scalp* (cachecol) e *wharf* (cals) fazem o plural com **-s** ou **-ves**.

4. Letras, siglas, numerais e abreviaturas fazem o plural com 's ou s):

In the 60's (nos anos 60)
two CDs (dois CDs)

5. Os substantivos abaixo apresentam plurais irregulares:

child (criança) - *children*
die (dado) - *dice*
foot (pé) - *feet*
goose (ganso) - *geese*
louse (piolho) - *lice*
man (homem) - *men*
mouse (camundongo) - *mice*
ox (boi) - *oxen*
tooth (dente) - *teeth*
woman (mulher) - *women*

6. Plurais de origem grega e latina.

a) Os substantivos com final **ON** (grego) fazem o plural substituindo-se essa terminação por **-a**:

criterion (critério) - *criteria*
phenomenon (fenômeno) - *phenomena*

Principais exceções:

demon (demônio) - *demons*
electron (elêtron) - *electrons*
neutron (neutron) - *neutrons*
proton (proton) - *protons*

b) Os substantivos com final **IS** (grego) fazem o plural substituindo-se essa terminação por **-es**:

analysis (análise) - *analyses*
basis (base) - *bases*
crisis (crise) - *crises*
hypothesis (hipótese) - *hypotheses*

Principal exceção:

metropolis (metrópole) - *metropolises*

c) Os substantivos com o final **UM** (latino) fazem o plural substituindo-se essa terminação por **-a**:

bacterium (bactéria) - *bacteria*
curriculum (currículo) - *curricula*
erratum (errata) - *errata*
medium (meio) - *media*

d) Os substantivos com o final **US** (latino) fazem o plural substituindo-se essa terminação por **-i**:

bacillus (bacilo) - *bacilli*
fungus (fungo) - *fungi*
nucleus (núcleo) - *nuclei*
radius (raio) - *radii*

Principais exceções:

bus (ônibus) - *buses*
bonus (bônus) - *bonuses*
chorus (coro) - *choruses*
circus (circo) - *circuses*
virus (vírus) - *viruses*

7. Alguns substantivos possuem a mesma forma para o singular e para o plural:

sheep (ovelha, ovelhas)
deer (veado, veados)
fish (peixe, peixes)
fruit (fruta, frutas)
means (meio, meios)
series (série, séries)
species (espécie, espécies)
crossroads (cruzamento, cruzamentos)

* Aqui também se incluem nacionalidades terminadas em **-ese** e **-ss**:

Japanese (japonês, japoneses)
Chinese (chinês, chineses)
Swiss (suíço, suíços)

Notas:

- O plural de *still life* (natureza-morta) é *still lifes*.
- Os substantivos coletivos *cattle* (gado) e *police* (polícia) são usados com o verbo no plural.
- O substantivo *people*, que pode ser traduzido por 'povo' ou 'pessoas', é usado geralmente com o verbo no plural.

- Os substantivos *fish* e *fruit* também possuem, respectivamente, o plural *fishes* e *fruits*, porém estas formas são menos usadas.

- Os objetos, instrumentos e vestimentas que consistem em duas partes, ou seja, formam-se aos pares (*a pair of*), são sempre usados no plural:

<i>binoculars</i> (binóculos)	<i>pliers</i> (alicate)
<i>glasses</i> (óculos)	<i>scales</i> (balança)
<i>pajamas</i> (pijama)	<i>scissors</i> (tesoura)
<i>pants</i> (calça)	<i>trousers</i> (calça)

- O substantivo *news* (notícia) e outros terminados em **-ics** (*politics, physics, etc.*), apesar de parecerem estar no plural, fazem a concordância verbal no singular.

- Em inglês, nem todos os substantivos apresentam forma plural. Os que têm plural são chamados de *countable nouns*. Os que não têm plural são chamados de *uncountable nouns*. Exemplos de *uncountable nouns*:

<i>advice</i> (conselho)	<i>luck</i> (sorte)
<i>baggage</i> (bagagem)	<i>milk</i> (leite)
<i>bread</i> (pão)	<i>money</i> (dinheiro)
<i>butter</i> (manteiga)	<i>music</i> (música)
<i>cheese</i> (queijo)	<i>news</i> (notícia)
<i>coffee</i> (café)	<i>rain</i> (chuva)
<i>equipment</i> (equipamento)	<i>sal/f(sal)</i>
<i>experience</i> (experiência)	<i>sugar</i> (açúcar)
<i>fear</i> (medo)	<i>tea</i> (chá)
<i>furniture</i> (móvel)	<i>time</i> (tempo)
<i>hair</i> (cabelo)	<i>water</i> (água)
<i>information</i> (informação)	<i>work</i> (trabalho)

Observação:

Existe a forma *hairs*, no sentido de 'pêlos'.

QUESTÕES DE VESTIBULARES

Nas questões de 1 a 3, assinale a opção que completa corretamente os espaços em branco.

1. (ESAM-RN) "I'm starving! Can you see the anywhere?"

"Yes, she's right over there, taking the order of those

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) waiter - child | d) /waitress - children |
| b) waiters - children | e) waitress - girl |
| c) waitresses - boys | |

2. (ESAL-MG) There are some little.....in that

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a) foxen - boxen | d) foxen - box |
| b) foxes - boxes | e) foxes - box |
| c) fox - box | |

3. (PUCC-SP) "So, what did the dentist say?"

"He said I have a cavity in almost every....."

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) tooth | d) teeth |
| b) tooths | e) teethes |
| c) teeth | |

4. (CÁSPER LÍBERO-SP) Assinale a alternativa com as formas plurais corretas:

- a) datums - shelves - stomachs - safes;
- b) data - shelves - stomaches - safe;
- c) data - shelves - stomachs - safes;
- d) datum - shelves - stomaches - safes.

5. (UR-RN) Escolha a alternativa em que todas as palavras estão grafadas corretamente no plural.

- a) feet - knives - keys - tomatos - ladys - glasse
- b) foots - knifes - keis - tomatoes - ladies - glasses

- c) feets - knifes - keys - tomatoes - ladys - glass
- d) foots - knife - key - tomatos - ladies - glass
- e) feet - knives - keys - tomatoes - ladies - glasses

6. (FAAP-SP) Quais substantivos abaixo são formas singulares?

- a) people, furniture, music, police
- b) news, optics, children, men
- c) furniture, music, news, children
- d) bread, optics, police, people
- e) news, optics, octopus, furniture

Siglas das entidades de ensino superior usadas neste livro:

AFA	Academia da Força Aérea
CÁSPER LÍBERO-SP	Fundação Cáspер Libero
ESAL-MG	Escola Superior de Agricultura de Lavras
ESAM-RN	Escola Superior de Agricultura de Mossoró
F.Med.Pouso Alegre-MG	Faculdade de Medicina de Pouso Alegre
FAAP-SP	Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado
Fafipa-PR	Faculdade Estadual de Ciências e Letras de Parnavai
FATEC-SP	Faculdade de Tecnologia
FGV-SP	Fundação Getúlio Vargas
FIEO-SP	Faculdades Integradas de Osasco
FMTM-MG	Faculdade de Medicina do Triângulo Mineiro
FMU-SP	Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas
Fund.Sto André-SP	Fundação Santo André
FURG-COPERVE-RS	Fundação Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
FUVEST-SP	Fundação para o Vestibular da Universidade de São Paulo
IBMEC-SP	Instituto Brasileiro de Mercado de Capital
IME-RJ	Instituto Militar de Engenharia
IMES-SP	Centro Universitário Municipal de São Caetano do Sul
ITA	Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica
M.Aer.-RJ	Ministério da Aeronáutica
Mack-SP	Universidade Mackenzie
OSEC-SP*	Organização Santamarense de Ensino e Cultura
PUCC-SP	Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas
PUC-MG	Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais
PUC-PR	Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná
PUC-RJ	Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro
PUC-SP	Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo
UE-CE	Universidade Estadual do Ceará
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UEL-PR	Universidade Estadual de Londrina
UEM-PR	Universidade Estadual de Maringá
UE-MS	Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul
UE-PA	Universidade Estadual do Pará
UE-PB	Universidade Estadual da Paraíba
UEPG-PR	Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa
UE-Rj	Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro
UES-PI	Universidade Estadual do Piauí
UF-AC	Universidade Federal do Acre

UF-AL	Universidade Federal de Alagoas
UF-AM	Universidade Federal do Amazonas
UF-BA	Universidade Federal da Bahia
UFC-SC	Universidade Federal Catarinense
UF-ES	Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo
UFF-RJ	Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro
UF-GO	Universidade Federal de Goiás
UFLA-MG	Universidade Federal de Lavras
UF-MA	Universidade Federal do Maranhão
UF-MG	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
UF-MS	Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul
UF-MT	Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso
UFOA-MG	Universidade Federal de Odontologia de Alfenas
UFOP-MG	Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto
UF-PB	Universidade Federal da Paraíba
UF-PE	Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
UF-PI	Universidade Federal do Piauí
UF-PR	Universidade Federal do Paraná
UFRGS	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
UF-RJ	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
UF-RN	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte
UFRR-RO	Universidade Federal Rural de Rondônia
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U-PE	Universidade de Pernambuco
UR-RN	Universidade Rural do Rio Grande do Norte

*A denominação atual da OSEC é UNISA - Universidade de Santo Amaro.